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The THIRD YEAR

1 APRIL - 30 JUNE 1948

VOLUME II

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Date 8 Jul



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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE	CALL NUMBER 843.1 CC 1 D V 2 C 1
TITLE OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1947-48 <u>The Third Year of the Occupation, The Fourth Quarter:</u> <u>1 April - 30 June 1948</u> OCMH, S C No. <u>966120</u>	
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN
EUROPE SERIES
1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION ~~SECRET~~ EUROPEAN COMMAND

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE and SEVENTH ARMY
APO NEW YORK 09403

AEAGS-MH

8 JUL 1980

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Classification

HQDA (DAMH-HSR)
Washington, DC 20314

1. Reference:
 - a. Letter, DAMH-HSR, 13 March 1978, SAB.
 - b. Letter, AEAGS-MH, HQ USAREUR & Seventh Army, 28 March 1978, SAB.
 - c. 1st Ind, DAMH-HSR (28 Mar 78), 26 April 1978, SAB.
 - d. Fonecons, Mr. Siemon, Headquarters USAREUR Military History Office, and Ms. Hannah Zeidlik, DA Center of Military History, June 1978 and April 1980.
2. This headquarters has reviewed the documents listed in the inclosure to reference a. The following actions have been taken:
 - a. As indicated in reference b, the following listed documents were already declassified at earlier dates:
 - (1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 1st Quarter, Volumes II and IV.
 - (2) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 2d Quarter, Volumes II and IV.
 - (3) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 3d Quarter, Volume IV.
 - (4) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 4th Quarter, Volume IV.
 - (5) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 4th Year, Volumes I and IV.

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8 JUL 1980

b. Under the provisions of DoD 5200.1 R, the following documents are declassified by the authority of CINCUSAREUR:

(1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 3d Quarter, Volume II.

(2) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 3d Year, 4th Quarter, Volume II.

c. The following documents contain sensitive material. This headquarters does not have the authority to retain classification, and the documents have been referred to ACSI DA for decision:

(1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 4th Year, Volume II.

(2) Command Report, European Command, 1951.

d. As indicated by footnote references to original source documents used in compiling them, all of the following documents contain information originated by higher headquarters, non-Army agencies, and/or foreign agencies. Accordingly, this headquarters does not have the authority to declassify these documents in their entirety. However, all information originated solely within USAREUR or one of its predecessor organizations (US Forces, European Theater (USFET) or European Command (EUCOM) is declassified by the authority of CINCUSAREUR under the provisions of DoD 5200.1 R:

(1) Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 4th Year, Volume V.

(2) Headquarters EUCOM Annual Narrative Report, 1949.

(3) Displaced Persons, 1 July 1948 - 30 June 1949.

(4) The Evolution of the Occupation Forces in Europe.

(5) Reorganization of Tactical Forces, V-E Day to 1 January 1949.

(6) Security Aspects of the Deutschlandtreffen.

(7) EUCOM and MDAP, Part I and II.

(8) Development of the Contractual Arrangements with the German Federal Republic, 1950 - 1952.

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8 JUL 1980

(9) Security Aspects of the Communist World Youth Festival (Weltjugendfestspiele), 1951.

(10) Command Report, Headquarters EUCOM/USAREUR, 1952.

(11) Top Secret Supplement to Command Report, European Command, 1951.

e. By the authority of CINCUSAREUR, and under the provisions of paragraphs 2-202c and 3-100, DoD 5200.1 R, it is determined that the following documents should not be declassified at this time:

(1) Annual Historical Report, Headquarters USAREUR, 1 January 1953 - 30 June 1954.

(2) Annual Historical Report, Headquarters USAREUR, 1 July 1954-30 June 1955.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:



ERNEST D. PEIXOTTO
Major General, GS
Acting Chief of Staff

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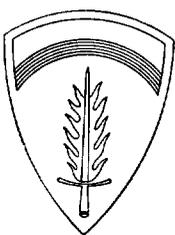
The Third Year of the Occupation

1996

THE FOURTH QUARTER: 1 April - 30 June 1948

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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

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HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY
1948

CLASSIFIED BY EUCOM
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VOLUME TWO

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Chapter XII: DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Chapter XVI: DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The contents of the following section are RESTRICTED:

Chapter XIV: GYA SECTION OF OPOT



Chapter XII

DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

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Chapter XII

DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

1. Organization Within the Division.

a. Redesignation of the Division. On 15 April 1948 there was a redesignation of EUCOM Headquarters staff divisions, and the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration became the Personnel and Administration Division. In directing the change EUCOM Headquarters sought to economize on personnel, to achieve uniformity in titles, and to equalize the responsibilities of staff officers. (1) The directive also abolished the positions of Executive Officers within the staff divisions. The Executive Officer's position in the Personnel and Administration Division had been vacant since November 1947, so the elimination of that position had little effect on the organization of the office. The main portion of the Division completed moving from Frankfurt to Heidelberg on 14 May 1948. The office of the WAC Staff Director and most of the members of the

Women's Army Corps assigned to other EUCOM Headquarters staff offices completed moving from Frankfurt to Heidelberg on 31 May. WACs assigned to the Civil Affairs Division moved in June.

b. Changes Within Branches. On 1 April 1948 the Statistical Section of the Military Strength Control Branch was transferred to the Machine Records Branch of the Adjutant General's Division. Capts. W. H. Boyd and R. E. Broomfield, together with four enlisted persons and two civilians became members of the AG Section. Monthly reports entitled "Status of Personnel by Rotation and Separation Criteria in EUCOM" and "Report of EUCOM Ineffective Personnel", which had been prepared by the Statistical Section, were discontinued 29 February upon approval from the Chief of Staff. This made possible the transfer of the section. The monthly statistical chart on the Dependents Schools Service was discontinued and was replaced by an annual chart which was to be published in the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief at the end of the school year. Two changes in Branch designations within the Division took place on 15 June 1948. These were the redesignation of the Central Officers' Assignment Branch as the Officers' Branch and the redesignation of the Military Strength Control Branch as the Enlisted Branch. There were no changes in organization or duties within the branches.

c. Strength. Col. John B. Murphy, formerly of the Personnel and Administration Division, Department of the Army, arrived on 9 April 1948 and replaced Col. Wallace M. Barnes, Deputy Director since July of 1946, who returned to the United States for reassignment on 27 May 1948.

The Personnel and Administration Division entered the second quarter of 1948 with an operating strength equal to its Table of Organization allowance. The civilian authorization remained constant throughout the quarter, but the military quota was reduced by about 7 percent. Actual and authorized strengths at the beginning and end of the period under review were as follows:

(2)

	1 April 1948		30 June 1948	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Officers	37	43	35	42
Warrant officers	2	2	2	2
Enlisted	47	44	43	45
US-Allied Civ.	91	92	90	86
Local Civ.	17	13	17	14
Totals	194	194	187	191

The organization of the Personnel and Administration Division after 15 April 1948 is shown in Chart I.

2. Extended Active Duty for Officers not in the Regular Army.

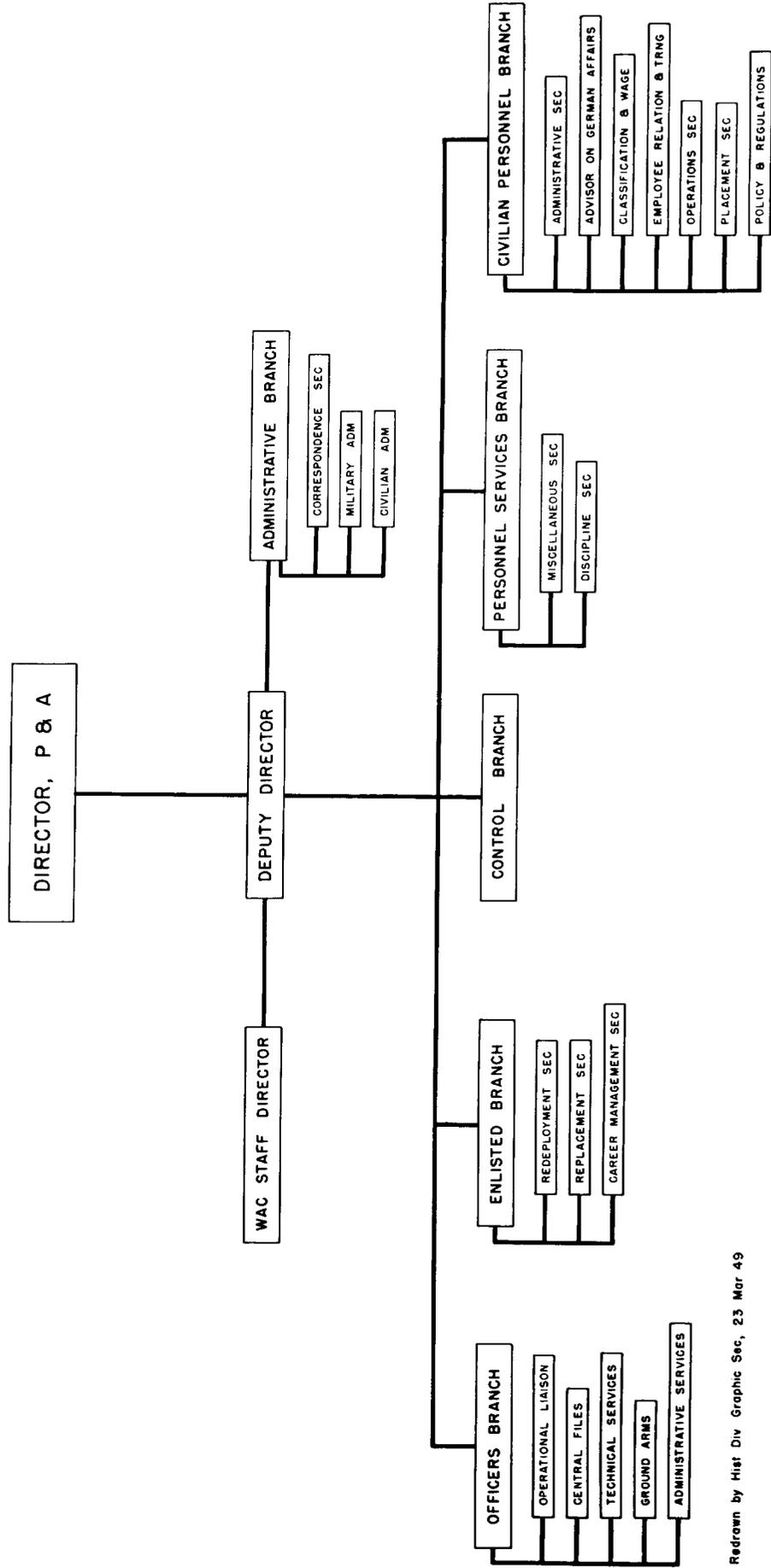
Although the provisions of Circular 27 of the Department of the Army, which originally called for the release of over-age-in-grade officers prior to 30 September 1948, had been changed to permit officers under 60 years of age to remain on duty, there were a number of clarifications which were necessary in regard to service of Reserve and National Guard Officers. Those officers who were in category V under Circular 27 because of over

CHART I

ORGANIZATION

DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

30 JUN 48



Redrawn by Hist Div Graphic Sec, 23 Mar 49

age in grade but who later were promoted were permitted to sign new category statements for longer terms of service provided they were not over age in grade after promotion. (3) EUCOM Headquarters assumed that inasmuch as no age-in-grade limitations had been placed on chaplains that members of that branch could sign statements for one, two or three years service, whichever they desired. When the Department of the Army was asked for a ruling it held that chaplains who could complete three years of service prior to reaching the age of 60 years were only eligible to sign for that length of service. (4) The Department of the Army granted authority to extend foreign service tours of over-age-in-grade officers who were not members of the Regular Army but who volunteered for additional overseas service. (5) Officers without dependents in the command could extend their service for six months while those with dependents in the command could remain for an additional year. Officers who were not serving under Regular Army Commissions were required to execute new oaths of office in their temporary grades on 30 June 1948. (6) Dates of rank remained unchanged. This action was necessary to comply with Public Law 381, 80th Congress. It was an administrative detail which required considerable work on the part of the P&A Division. At the end of June EUCOM Headquarters was awaiting additional instructions from the Department of the Army regarding extended active duty.

3. Air Force Officers and Officers in Excess of Manning Level.

The Department of the Army at the beginning of April 1948 rescinded all previous directives pertaining to Air Force commissioned and warrant

officers serving with the Department of the Army. On 16 April EUCOM Headquarters initiated plans for the transfer of all Air Force officers to Air Force units. Most of these officers were to return to the United States and the transfers were to be completed within 90 days. Subordinate commands on 18 June 1948 were requested to report to EUCOM Headquarters all officers and warrant officers in excess of the approved manning level for 30 June 1948. Reports were to arrive not later than 21 June 1948. Officers reported were made immediately available for reassignment.

4. Actions of the P&A Division Regarding the Women's Army Corps.

a. Legislation Granting Permanent Status. On 3 June 1948, the major commands were informed that Congress had passed legislation granting permanent status to the WAC and WAF in the Regular Army and Reserve Corps. Pending publication of joint Department of the Army and Air Force instructions concerning WAC integration, no WACs who had not completed their overseas tours were returned to the United States. WACs eligible for rotation could be retained temporarily at the discretion of the major commands.

b. Number of WACs on Duty. According to a EUCOM-wide survey, there were 1,438 WACs in the European Command on 8 June 1948. A breakdown showed 231 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 1,202 enlisted women on active duty. In a questionnaire given to all WACs on that date, 25 percent indicated that they wished to return to the United States for immediate separation from the Army. Another 7 percent said they wished to be separated from military service overseas to accept employment with the Department of the Army in Europe, to marry, to travel, or to attend school.

5. Readjustment of Enlisted Personnel.

a. Reports from the Field. Reports of enlisted personnel for readjustment were initiated in the field during April 1948, unit reports being due at major command headquarters on 20 April and major command reports due at EUCOM Headquarters, by 1 May 1948. A total of 363 enlisted men were included in the first reports. Of this number, 153 were assigned to other major commands where their training and experience could be used. Sixty-seven of the men, for whom readjustment was recommended, were referred to the Department of the Army because there were no suitable openings for them in the European Command. The balance of the total of 363 had been erroneously reported, or had insufficient effective service remaining in the Command to justify transfer to another major command. Following the initial report, monthly reports were established, beginning (10) on 31 May. Assignment readjustment was effected by action of EUCOM Headquarters for 247 out of a total of 587 cases reported in April and May. The remainder had been reported erroneously or were being held for action (11) at Department of the Army level.

b. New AAA Units. The plan for the expansion of the Army provided for the establishment of new Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) units with an aggregate strength of approximately 30,000 men. The successful implementation of this phase of the expansion plan was based on the procurement of qualified enlisted cadre personnel. On 27 May 1948, the Department of the Army accordingly directed EUCOM Headquarters to submit a report indicating the number of enlisted men in the Command possessing

certain military occupational specialties peculiar to AAA units. If sufficient personnel were available in the United States, it was not intended to return any men from the overseas commands in connection with this program. Data for the Command report were received from major commands by 21 June, and at the end of the quarter, this information was being consolidated for presentation to the Department of the Army.

6. Use of Commercial Lines to Supplement Service on Army Transports.

a. Shortage of First-Class Accommodations. There was a shortage of first-class accommodations on U.S. Army transports returning to the United States, and some male officer and civilian passengers occupied troop-class accommodations on some ships during the spring and early summer of 1948. EUCOM officials explained that the failure to provide first-class accommodations to persons entitled to them was a temporary measure to meet an emergency. The emergency plan provided that women and children would be allotted first-class accommodations, and family groups would be passengers on the same transport, though family accommodations were not always available. As soon as ample first-class passenger accommodations became available, the normal procedure of placing families together on shipboard was resumed. The Commanding Officer of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation made the final decision on all questions concerning the assignment of passenger space.

(12)

b. Project COR. During this period the shortage of transports and the fact that a large number of military personnel completed their overseas tours caused many persons to wait for a considerable period of

time before they could return to the United States. The Department of the Army made funds available to send passengers by commercial air and surface transportation. Operations under this program, identified as Project COR, began early in May, immediately upon receipt of funds, which could not be used after 30 June. All military persons eligible for redeployment in June and July who had not already been scheduled for return via Government water transportation, were returned by commercial air lines under Project COR during the period 20 June to 30 June. Transportation of U.S. civilians employees and all dependents of EUCOM personnel was on an optional basis. If they did not wish to travel by air, they could be returned via Govern-
(13)
ment water transportation as space became available. During the two months of Project COR's operation, 4,274 persons went to the United States on commercial carriers. Three commercial air lines (American Overseas Air Lines, and Pan American Airways, departing from Frankfurt, Germany; and Transworld Air Lines departing from Paris) and a few ships of the U.S. Lines departing from Le Havre, France, were used. The total expense was \$1,390,656.90. The average cost per individual was \$325; the average cost via commercial water transportation was \$344.75. This program brought the shipping situation to normal by 1 July. It appeared likely, however, that not enough ships were available to handle the traffic for
(14)
the rest of the summer.

c. Waiver of Claim to Travel. Civilian employees who came overseas at Government expense and subsequently terminated employment with the Government to remain in Europe in either private or other employment

and who had again entered Government work, were not eligible to return at Government expense, according to a ruling announced by EUCOM Headquarters on 1 June 1948. A civilian personnel regulation precluded transportation at Government expense by reason of their earlier waiver of any claim to payment for travel. They were regarded as local recruits (15) not eligible for travel at the expense of the Government.

d. Travel from Bremerhaven to Points in Germany. On 19 May 1948, EUCOM Headquarters announced that dependents arriving from the United States unaccompanied by their sponsors, would go to their final destinations by rail, or by air if to Berlin. Heads of families were not authorized to go to Bremerhaven or any intermediate points to meet their dependents. Facilities at the port of embarkation made it necessary to exclude those not on official business. Dependents who left Bremerhaven by rail were met by their sponsors either at their destinations or at the final rail point. (16)

7. Administration of Civilian Personnel.

a. Separate Air Force Program. In June 1948, the Department of the Air Force announced a separate world-wide civilian personnel program. Effective 1 July 1948, responsibility for the administration of all Air Force civilian employees was assumed by Headquarters, US Air Forces in Europe, and commanders of military posts were relieved of administration responsibility for U.S. and Allied-neutral employees of USAFE.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Press Release No 1027, 15 Apr 48.
2. Charts of Gen & Sp Staff Divs, SGS EUCOM, 31 Mar and 15 Jul 48.
3. Cable SC-27356, 18 May 48, EUCOM to Maj Comds.
4. Cable SC-27277, 17 May 48, EUCOM to DA; Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Ch Div, 20 Apr 48, file CSGPA-O-CHC, subj: "Extended Active Duty"; Cable WCL-24839, 19 May 48, DA to EUCOM; Hq, EUCOM Weekly Directive, No 21, 28 May 48, Sec XVII.
5. Cable WCL-25081, 20 May 48, DA to EUCOM.
6. Cables, WCL-24742, 20 May 48; SC-27911, 25 May 48, Hq, EUCOM to Maj Comds; WCL-31068, 11 Jun 48, DA to EUCOM; WCL-31759, 15 Jun 48, DA to EUCOM.
7. Cable SX-3146, 16 Apr 48, EUCOM to Maj Comds.
8. Cable SC-23077, 3 Jun 48, EUCOM to Maj Comds; Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Jun 48, file AG 322, GPA-AGO, subj: "Interim Policy Pertaining to the WAC."
9. EUCOM Press Release No 1145, 16 Jun 48.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, pp 2-3, par 9, (Revised figures furnished by P & A Division).
11. Hq, EUCOM, P&A Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, Enlisted Branch, p 2, par b.
12. EUCOM Press Release No 1037, 19 Apr 48.
13. EUCOM Press Release No 1074, 5 May 48.
14. EUCOM Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, p 2, par 6.
15. Cir 8, EUCOM, 23 Jun 48, par 4c (2).
16. EUCOM Press Release No 1093, 19 May 48.
17. Memo 26, EUCOM, Civ Pers, 13 Apr 48.

18. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, 11 May 48, p 1, par 3.
19. Cir 15, EUCOM, 3 Apr 48; EUCOM Press Release No 1180, 30 Jun 48.
20. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, p 1, par 3; EUCOM Press Release No 1180, 30 Jun 48.
21. Memo 36, EUCOM, Civ Pers, 10 Jun 48.
22. EUCOM Press Release No 1081, 7 May 48; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48; No 17, 22 Apr 48; No 27, 6 Jul 48.
23. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14-27, 7 Apr to 6 Jul 48.
24. EUCOM Press Release No 1050, 26 Apr 48.
25. EUCOM Press Release No 1120, 3 Jun 48.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 19, p 1, par 3.
27. Memo 25, EUCOM, Civ Pers, 7 Apr 48.
28. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48, p 1, par 3.
29. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 26, 29 Jun 48, p 1, par 4.
30. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 27, 6 Jul 48, p 1, par 4.
31. Ibid, No 14, 7 Apr 48, p 1, par 2.
32. Ibid, No 18, 4 May 48, p 1, par 2.
33. EUCOM Press Release No 1039, 20 Apr 48; Cable SC-20487, 20 Apr 48, EUCOM to Maj Comds.
34. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 21, 25 May 48, p 2, par 8.

35. Hq, EUCOM Weekly Directive No 13, 2 Apr 48, Sec XXII.
36. Ibid, No 14, 9 Apr 48, Sec XV.
37. Ibid, No 16, 23 Apr 48, Sec V.
38. Ibid, No 19, 14 May 48, Sec XV.
39. Ibid, No 21, 28 May 48, Sec II.
40. Ibid, No 15, 16 Apr 48, Sec XVII.
41. Ibid, No 17, 30 Apr 48, Sec VI.
42. Ibid, No 21, 28 May 48, Sec XVI.
43. Circular 181, USFET, 1946.
44. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive No 12, 26 Mar 48, Sec I, No 18, 7 May 48, Sec XVIII.
45. Ibid, No 25, 25 Jun 48, Sec XIII.
46. Cable SC-20064, 14 Apr 48, EUCOM to Maj Comds.
47. Hq, EUCOM Weekly Directive No 15, 16 Apr 48, Sec IX.
48. Ibid, No 15, 16 Apr 48, Sec VI.

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Chapter XIII

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Chapter XIII

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1. Organization.

a. Redesignation of Division. On 8 April 1948, the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence was redesignated as the Intelligence Division. The position of Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence was eliminated, and subsections of branches were discontinued. The Plans, Policy and Inspection Group was redesignated as a branch of the division. In the second quarter of 1948, the Intelligence Division was transferred with EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. ⁽¹⁾ Chart II shows the organization of the Division on 30 June 1948.

b. Branches. The Intelligence Division was composed of five main branches: The Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch; Control Branch; Special Projects Branch; Operations Branch; and Research and Analysis Branch. The 7712th European Command Intelligence School was under

b. Standard Procedures. EUCOM Headquarters published a directive on 31 April 1948 outlining standard personnel procedures to save manpower. Major commands were responsible for taking any corrective action necessary to meet the requirements of this directive. (17)

c. Exit Interviews. An exit interview procedure on a six months' experimental basis was started in May 1948 in an effort to eliminate cable queries requesting information and to facilitate the reemployment of competent former employees. The new procedure, requested by the Department of the Army, required interviews with all U.S. civilians in EUCOM who had been paid from appropriated funds, and who had terminated their employment with the Department of the Army, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Nonappropriated fund employees who left positions with the European Exchange System, Special Services, or Troop Information and Education, also were interviewed. It was believed that the exit interviews would give correct information concerning the persons interviewed to the Department of the Army with a minimum expenditure of time, and would reduce future costs by eliminating some expense that had been incurred in the past in making checks on records. The interview files gave the names and qualifications of persons who might be reemployed. (18)

8. Recruitment and Placement of Civilian Employees.

a. Revision of Priority. Under a revised civilian recruitment priority policy adopted on 3 April 1948 U.S. civilians declared surplus in EUCOM were given preference over U.S. military personnel. Previously, U.S.

military personnel had been given a higher priority. The policy applied in the U.S. occupied zone and in liberated countries. EUCOM officials said few military personnel were applying for employment. First priority, however, went to United Nations displaced persons in U.S. occupied Germany, and second priority to enemy and ex-enemy nationals. This had been the previous policy and it remained unchanged. Both of the last-named categories were paid from German funds as part of the cost of the occupation. U.S. surplus civilians were given third priority, and U.S. military personnel, fourth. Fifth priority, which formerly went to Allied and neutral civilians, was assigned to other U.S. civilians in the command, who had not previously been employed by the Department of the Army. Allied and neutral civilians were no longer being hired in new positions. The sixth and final priority went to civilian recruits from the United States. For Department of the Army employment in liberated countries, EUCOM priorities were assigned as follows: (1) local personnel; (2) surplus U.S. civilians; (3) U.S. military personnel; (4) other U.S. citizens; and (5) persons recruited in the United States. The EUCOM directive required other agencies operating in the Command for the benefit of the U.S. forces, to give priority preference to displaced persons over enemy and ex-enemy nationals. Such agencies were not affected by the other priorities. The ruling applied to nonappropriated-fund agencies, non-German agencies accepted by EUCOM or the Allied Control Council, the American Red Cross, the International Refugee Organization, and U.S. commercial agencies which did not depend on German supplies, but operated for the benefit of U.S. service personnel in Germany. (19)

b. Employment Preference for Dependents. A directive issued to all post commanders by EUCOM Headquarters on 29 June gave Dependent US Citizens in the European Command employment preference over applicants residing in the United States. They were employed under the standard employment agreement except that contracts could be terminated whenever sponsors were transferred within the Occupation Zones or returned to the United States. Employment of dependents filled vacancies quickly, lowered transportation costs, and reduced the heavy strain on accommodations. The principal openings were for clerk-typists, stenographers, secretaries, time and payroll clerks, and statistical and general clerks. (20)

c. Employment of Allied and Neutral Civilians. Employment policies were amended on 10 June 1948 so that no additional Allied or neutral civilians were to be hired. Existing agreements could be extended by major commanders for only the minimum time required to obtain replacements, not exceeding four months. Extensions could not cover transfers to other positions, unless the changes arose from reclassification of duties or from transfers of functions between divisions. If a position held by an Allied or neutral employee was abolished, the employment agreement had to be terminated, unless the employee could be reassigned within the same major organization. The agreements of Special Services and EUCOM Exchange System employees could be extended by the Chief of Special Services if he could not obtain U.S. or local replacements. Other nonappropriated-fund agencies were required to submit requests for extensions to EUCOM Headquarters, together with evidence of action taken to secure replacements. (21)

d. Increase in Number of Vacancies. During the second quarter of 1948 there were 179 U.S. Civilian employees who arrived for duty in the European Command. Requisitions for 405 employees were in the Overseas Affairs Branch, Office of the Secretary of the Army on 1 April. This figure rose to 648 on 30 June, owing to the replacements needed for Allied and neutral employees whose employment agreements could not be renewed. (22)

There were 135 positions open within EUCOM at the beginning of the period, and 145 at the end of June. Between 1 April and 30 June, approximately 270 civilian employees departed from the Command. At the close of the quarter, one surplus employee was being considered for another position. (23)

9. Training of Civilian Employees.

a. Training Specialists. Civilian personnel training specialists visited command and post headquarters in the U.S. Zone of Germany during April 1948, to assist civilian training chiefs with the new training program for management and supervisory workers. The training program included sessions for U.S., Allied, neutral and local supervisors. (24)

b. Participation in Training Program. A consolidated EUCOM report to the Department of the Army in June 1948 disclosed that 21,811 persons-- U.S., Allied, and German--had participated in the European Command civilian training program. Some German and other local employees were trained in the English language, military correspondence, and office procedures. Classes were opened to teach practical skills ranging from typing to operating and repairing vehicles. On-the-job training stressed efficient performance of assigned tasks. (25)

c. Schools. Five-day schools in local civilian placement principles were conducted at Munich, Berlin, Regensburg, and Augsburg by representatives of EUCOM Headquarters, during May and June. All local personnel working as placement-specialists were given a 40-hour course in placement fundamentals. (26)

10. Employment Conditions for Allied and Neutral Civilians.

a. Swiss Nationals. By agreement with the Swiss Government, effective 1 April 1948, Swiss nationals employed under the continental wage scale by the U.S. occupation forces were no longer required to allot one-half of their salaries to a designated allottee through the Swiss National Bank. They ceased to be employees of the Bundesamt für Industrie, Gewerbe und Arbeit, Berne, Switzerland, and became employees of the U.S. Army or its accredited agencies. Their salaries were exempted from taxation by the Swiss Government. (27)

b. Danish Nationals. The former requirement that Danish employees allot one-half of their salaries to a designated allottee through the Ministry of Finance, Copenhagen, Denmark, was eliminated in April 1948, retroactive to 1 March. Salaries of Danish employees after the latter date were payable in full at the place of employment. This modification did not alter the income tax and social insurance obligations normally mandatory for Danish nationals employed outside Denmark. (28)

11. Employment Conditions for German Civilians.

a. Introduction of Deutschemarks. EUCOM Headquarters instructed all major commands and military posts that wage payments in old Reichsmarks were illegal subsequent to 20 June. Post agencies or personnel in possession of the old marks drawn from the Besatzungskostamt for the purpose of wage payments were required to return such currency to the paying agency (29) prior to 26 June and obtain a receipt for the amounts returned. In general, all local employees of individuals or agencies who formerly were paid in ten-cent Reichsmarks were thereafter paid in thirty-cent Deutschemarks. Detailed instructions for the payment of the 70 percent employee bonus required under Military Government law also were given. The wages of limited numbers of specified employees of the EUCOM Exchange System, Class B messes, the Stars and Stripes, and EUCOM recreational centers (30) (Garmisch and Berchtesgaden) were chargeable to the local budgets.

b. Preparations Resulting from Threats of Strikes. After coordination with OMGUS, and with the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization and Training and with the Deputy Director of Intelligence of Headquarters, EUCOM, the Personnel and Administration Division directed post commanders to contact the Land Military Government manpower officer for assistance and to furnish Headquarters, EUCOM, with a detailed report in the event a strike was threatened among local employees of the U.S. Forces. Post commanders were empowered to take such immediate measures as they considered necessary pending assistance by Military Government officials (31) or instruction from EUCOM Headquarters.

c. Examinations for Key Employees. Local employees of German or other nationality who were assigned to key or sensitive positions were reported, beginning in May 1948, to the post intelligence officer for examination by the 970th CIC Detachment. Newly assigned employees were examined at the time of assignment. (32)

d. Military Post Responsibilities. All Germans and other local persons employed by EUCOM, OMGUS, and USAFE units within the U.S. sector of Berlin went under the administration of the commanding officer of the Berlin Military Post, when the Berlin Post was activated on 1 May 1948. Approximately 13,000 employees were affected. (33) Previously, they had been administered by OMGUS. American, Allied, and neutral employees continued as an OMGUS administrative responsibility. The change was a step toward uniformity since all local workers, except 10,000 USAFE employees in Munich and Augsburg, were administered by the posts where they worked.

e. Employee Council at Ansbach. On 5 and 6 May 1948, representatives of the Personnel and Administration Division surveyed the local employee council at the Ansbach EES Depot, where approximately 1,350 local persons worked. The employees council, or Betriebsrat, had operated more than two years. Its administration was believed to be fair-minded and the council was regarded as important to the EUCOM Exchange System and to the efforts to democratize the Germans. Findings of the survey team indicated that the employee group was functioning smoothly and democratically, in accordance with civilian personnel directives. Disciplinary measures were under

study by the Chief of Personnel; a grievance procedure was being established and the council was believed to be performing beneficial service to both management and employees. (34)

12. Directives Which Announced Policy Regarding Travel.

a. Responsibilities of P & A Division. Many Americans with the occupation forces traveled outside the occupation area during periods of leave. The Personnel and Administration Division was responsible for most of the EUCOM policies concerning leave orders, identification, operation of privately owned vehicles and a number of other matters which had to do with travel. A number of directives stating policies governing travel were issued during April, May and June of 1948.

b. Regulations Governing Travel to Italy. The first comprehensive revision of regulations on travel in Italy after the closing of the Mediterranean Theater was published 2 April 1948. (35) There was little change in visa and passport requirements. Military personnel could travel on orders on which visas had been stamped and civilians were required to carry passports with visas. Train passengers were authorized to cross the border at Tarvisio, Chiasso, Ventimiglia or Brenner Pass. Automobiles could cross at Coccau, Ponee Chiasso, Ponte S. Luigi and the Brenner Pass. The new regulations permitted the importation of bank drafts, travelers checks and letters of credit, which previously had been prohibited. Not more than 10,000 Italian lire was authorized to be taken into or out of Italy. Trieste continued to be a restricted area not to be visited by persons on leave.

c. Denmark and Sweden. Since most tourists going to Denmark also wished to visit Sweden, travel orders for Denmark generally included Sweden unless the traveler indicated he had no desire to visit Sweden. (36) Visas for Sweden were available at the Swedish Consulates in Copenhagen and in Frankfurt a/Main. There were no US Army post exchange facilities in Denmark. Military personnel on leave were not authorized to request assistance from the U.S. Military Attache in Denmark except in emergency.

d. United Kingdom. Travelers entering the United Kingdom were not authorized to bring with them more than five pounds in sterling notes. (37) Foreign notes could be taken into Great Britain but there was no guarantee they could be changed there. Letters of credit or travelers' checks were recommended. Travelers leaving the United Kingdom could take not more than 5 pounds sterling and not more than the equivalent of 10 pounds in foreign notes. Sums in excess of those permitted were subject to confiscation.

e. Algiers. Telegraph operators in Algiers frequently garbled the text of messages requesting hotel accommodations and officers were requested to avoid military terminology but to use ordinary English, with which the operators had less difficulty. (38) In Algiers, motor transportation was limited to very important persons. Hotel reservations were difficult to obtain and the hotels tried to collect reimbursement when reservations were not used, a fact which caused officials handling travel to caution travelers against forgetting to make cancellations in cases of delay or change of plans.

f. Belgium and Luxemburg. On 28 May 1948 it was announced that Belgium and Luxemburg had notified EUCOM Headquarters that no entry fee would be charged for private automobiles entering those countries. (39)

g. Inspections at Frontier Points. Two Constabulary officers wrote a letter to EUCOM Headquarters in which they objected to the checking of their baggage by German custom officials at the border between the British Zone of Germany and Holland. These letters went to the P&A Division for action and also to the Civil Affairs Division and to the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for comment. EUCOM Headquarters issued instructions that German officials at the border, who were working under the supervision of British officials, were authorized to make border checks but that they could not compel Allied personnel to submit to such inspections. (40) Travelers were cautioned that refusal might result in considerable delay since British control officers would have to be called to the location to make the inspection.

h. Switzerland. The Military Attache at Berne, Switzerland, complained that Americans had violated Swiss regulations by taking pictures of defense areas. On 30 April EUCOM Headquarters cautioned persons going to Switzerland against taking such pictures. (41)

i. Olympic Games. Leave orders and identifications were arranged by the P&A Division for persons attending the Olympic Games in London between 29 July and 14 August 1948, but travel arrangements and most other details were handled by the Special Services Division of EUCOM Headquarters. (42)

13. Other Directives on Matters of Policy.

a. Regulations Governing Marriages. Members of the occupation forces were not permitted to marry enemy aliens earlier than one month prior to the date on which the sponsor was due to return to the United States. (43) When instructions regarding the Alien Spouse act were published during March of 1948 they were misunderstood by many who believed they revoked the one-month limitation. The March 1948 directive (44) was revoked and EUCOM Headquarters cancelled all requests for marriages in which the proposed date of the marriage was earlier than one month prior to the departure of the sponsor. Applications which were resubmitted were required to reach the Personnel and Administration Division by 1 June 1948.

b. Recording of MP Certificates. In an effort to identify the source of counterfeit military payment certificates directions were issued on 25 June 1948 for the recording of 5 and 10 dollar certificates and the sources from which they were obtained. (45) These records were kept by activities which did not have approved detection devices.

c. Disciplinary Action in VD Cases. Major commands were directed to take disciplinary action against venereal disease repeaters without waiting for specific directives from EUCOM Headquarters in each case. (46) The practice of sending commendations to units with negative venereal disease records for three months or more was continued.

d. Firearms Registration and Lotteries. The date for the registration of privately owned firearms was extended from 1 May 1948 to 1 June 1948. (47) Persons or organizations were directed to obtain permission from post or regimental commanders prior to holding lotteries. (48)

supervision of the Training and Organization Section of the Special Projects Branch. The Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch supervised the 7707th European Command Intelligence Center. The Counter Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch exercised staff supervision over the newly-created 7970th Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Group, which replaced the 970th CIC Detachment. The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment monitored telephone, telegraph, and postal communications and performed laboratory and research work.

2. Staff Officers.

On 30 June 1948, the key officials of the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence were: Deputy Director of Intelligence, Col. Robert A. Schow; Executive, Col. William L. Fagg, who relieved Lt. Col. William R. Rainford. The Chiefs of Branches were: Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch- Lt. Col. Cyril J. Letzelter; Control Branch- Lt. Col. William R. Rainford; Special Projects Branch- Lt. Col. Milton C. Taylor; Operations Branch- Lt. Col. Merrillat Moses; and Research and Analysis Branch- Lt. Col. William M. Slayden.

3. Mission.

The mission of the Intelligence Division was not changed during the period under review. The Division provided intelligence to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army. The information transmitted helped to maintain the security of the armed forces and to thwart unfriendly intelligence agencies in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Numerous sources were used to obtain information which was col-

lated, assembled, and disseminated to command intelligence agencies. Briefings were conducted for the Deputy Commander in Chief and EUCOM staff divisions. (2)

4. Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch.

a. Functions. The Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch compiled weekly reports of problems and projects from information submitted by the branches of the division. The branch prepared charts and descriptive material for the Secretary, General Staff, EUCOM Headquarters, to use in the monthly report by the Deputy Commander in Chief to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. A number of military exit permits were issued by the Deputy Director of Intelligence as a courtesy. Periodic inspections of Theater intelligence agencies were conducted and their confidential funds were audited. The branch coordinated plans and activities with General Staff divisions, OICGUS, and other agencies in the command.

b. Third European Intelligence Conference. A conference for officials engaged in Intelligence work, styled the "Third European Intelligence Conference", was held from 2 to 9 June 1948 and attended by representatives of governmental departments, EUCOM major units, and U.S. military attaches from European countries. The program for the meeting included addresses and discussions on the military, political, and economic situation in Europe; the security situation; and the intelligence requirements of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Committees discussed and adopted a number of recommendations for increasing the administrative efficiency within their offices. The work of the military attaches was

discussed. Present at the conference were representatives of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the State Department; EUCOM Headquarters; USAFE Headquarters; U.S. Forces, Austria; U.S. Forces, Trieste; OMCUS; and U.S. military attaches from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. (3)

c. Loyalty Checks. On 27 April 1948, a EUCOM Headquarters directive ordered an investigation of the background and previous activities of military and civilian personnel serving with the United States occupation forces to determine whether or not there were any who might be unreliable from a security standpoint. The investigations were divided into four types, as follows: local agency check; general agency check; partial background investigation; and complete background investigation. The local agency check was an investigation of records and files located in the area of the person's residence. The general agency check consisted of a local agency check, supplemented by an investigation of the records and files of such national agencies as were pertinent to the case. The partial background investigation was an inquiry into specific phases of the person's life history and included: (1) a general agency check; (2) contact with three persons who had been named as references and three former employers; (3) contact with two persons whose names were obtained from references or from former employers who had been interviewed; and (4) other investigations as required by higher authority or by the requesting agency. The complete background investi-

gation included a check of all important facts with regard to the person's life history.' It included: (1) verification of all records concerning birth, education, employment, naturalization, government service, etc.; (2) a general agency check; (3) contact with as many persons named as references as practicable; (4) a neighborhood check of present and former neighbors, who were questioned concerning the character, loyalty, and discretion of the person being investigated. Completed investigation reports which contained no derogatory information were returned to the originating unit through intelligence channels. Reports containing derogatory information were referred to the major command concerned. Access to classified material was restricted to those persons whose duties required knowledge of the material. (4)

d. Enumeration of Functions. In an effort to eliminate the overlapping of intelligence operations, the Plans, Policy and Inspection Branch sent letters to all agencies requesting detailed lists of their functions. The replies were to be collated by the Intelligence Division which planned to issue for concurrence a new list of functions.

5. Special Projects Branch.

a. Organization and Training Section.

(1) In May, the Intelligence Division of the Department of the Army directed that a survey be made of all intelligence agencies in the command for their personnel requirements. The survey covered field grade officers trained in general staff handling of strategic intelligence on command, task force, corps, and division levels; company grade

officers trained as unit intelligence officers; and company grade officers and enlisted men trained as interrogators, interpreters, translators, photo interpreters, base censors, and order-of-battle specialists. Results of the survey were compiled in chart form and forwarded to the Department of the Army.

(2) The Director of Intelligence, EUCOM directed that Region VIII, 970th CIC Detachment be relieved from its assignment to OMGUS and reassigned to the Berlin Military Post. This action was taken in order to obtain better control of the flow of intelligence within the Berlin area. The 7829th Military Intelligence Platoon was also transferred from OMGUS to the Berlin Military Post to aid in this control.

(3) During the period under consideration, Brig. Gen. Edwin A. Zundel, Chief of the Counter Intelligence Corps, Holabird, Maryland, visited the EUCOM Intelligence School. General Zundel proposed a four-month training course in the German language for CIC personnel to be assigned to the command from the United States. On 4 May 1948, one officer and 49 enlisted men of the CIC arrived and enrolled at the school. Upon completion of the course the students were to be assigned to CIC units in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

b. Documents and Photo Section.

(1) The Document and Photo Section supervised the handling of captured enemy documents. It directed the locating, examining, and shipping of documents to the Department of the Army, and made exchanges with Allied nations. Approximately 55½ tons of documents were shipped

to the Department of the Army. These included official War Crimes records of the Nürnberg Trials, which went to the Library of Congress. The Photo Library of the Intelligence Division was discontinued during the second quarter of 1948 and 100 boxes of aerial photographs and maps of Europe were shipped to Washington. Among the records shipped to the German Military Document Section, Department of the Army, were the following:

(a) Documents of the German Ministry of Economics, Ministry for the Eastern Occupied Territories, German Propaganda Ministry, Head Office for Security of the Reich, Head Office of the SS, German Ministry of Education, and SS Secret Intelligence Organization.

(b) Files on the Sicherheitsdienst (German Security Service), pertaining to the attempt on Hitler's life on 20 July 1944.

(c) Records of the German 10th Infantry Division, and documents on German artillery weapons.

(d) German aerial photographs of European, African, and Asiatic countries, and aerial photographs of German plants and railroads.

(e) Documentary information on the location of subterranean manufacturing plants in Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Low Countries, and the four zones of Germany.

(f) Nazi party propaganda and German Army newsreel and training films.

(g) German-Japanese intelligence documents.

(2) French authorities were furnished with air photographs

of the intelligence photographic documentation project on the French Zone of Austria, including index and one set of prints and plot maps. Photostatic copies of documents from the file of the German Adjutant General were received from French authorities, on request from the Historical Division, EUCOM.

(3) Documents discovered by intelligence teams included the following:

(a) German military documents on Eastern European economy and industry, compiled between 1938-1945.

(b) Soviet plans for the dismantling of German soft coal plants and their reinstallation in the Soviet Union.

(c) Documents on production methods and statistics on various industries in the Soviet Union and Balkan countries.

(d) Interrogations of important Germans who had been prisoners of war in the Soviet Union. They were questioned on political, economic, and counterintelligence subjects.

(e) Road maps of Rumania and charts of the Black Sea.

(f) Current Soviet publications on economic, technical, political, and military subjects, including approximately 2,500 maps of eastern countries prepared for the German General Staff.

(g) German-Japanese reports on war production estimates in Siberia and the Ural region.

(h) Documents of the Akademie für Deutsche Recht (Institute for German Law), consisting of name lists of Nazi Party members and applications for membership.

(i) Aerial photos pinpointing German factories and cities in the eastern zone of Germany.

(j) Reports covering German survey of Albanian oil findings.

(k) Documents recovered from the office of the former Reichsstatthalter (Governor) of Bavaria, Franz Ritter von Epp, including correspondence, reports, official publications, and documents pertaining to personnel, administration, the Nazi Party, and foreign nations.

c. Projects Section. The exploitation by the Department of the Army of German specialists and scientists known as Project PAPERCLIP, continued during the period with the movement of 9 scientists and technicians and 222 dependents to the United States. On 30 June 1948, there were 492 specialists and 849 dependents connected with the project in the United States; 10 specialists had been returned to Germany for cancellation of contract; and 425 of the 492 employed specialists had signed long-term contracts. On 29 December 1947, OMGUS directed that after 1 March 1948 special aid would cease for those scientists and technicians remaining unemployed in the U.S. Zone of Germany. Assistance in the form of extra food, clothing, and fuel was discontinued. The Projects Section received the remainder of the clothing items requisitioned in August 1947 after the discontinuance date of the aid program. These items were distributed to the specialists and their families. Certain claims against the United States Government were paid by the Claims Division, EUCOM. This subject is discussed in more detail in Volume III Chapter XXIII on the Claims Division.

d. Interrogation and Clearance Section.

(1) The Interrogation and Clearance Section maintained liaison with the EUCOM Intelligence Center, U.S. Screening Center, U.S. Constabulary, 323d Military Intelligence Detachment, and other intelligence agencies in order to expedite interrogation reports and to control the disposition of interrogated individuals. The Section prepared opinions on such matters as assistance by the Intelligence Division to the Office of the Judge Advocate on war crimes cases, and the expediting of intelligence clearances for proposed extraditions to Allied governments. Inquiries were handled concerning the status and location of persons held in interment or as former prisoners of war.

(2) The Section published Rogues Gallery Issue No. 35 on 1 April 1948, which was distributed to 1,290 United States, British, and French locating agencies and tactical units, as well as to 721 German police agencies. This report listed the names of all persons wanted for interrogation by EUCOM Headquarters. Other activities of the Section were: distribution of 99 United States and 20 British interrogation reports to approximately 41 agencies; dissemination of interrogation instructions to operational units; and inspections to insure completion of assignments and forwarding of reports to units requesting information.

(3) The Section handled 1,321 background investigations of United States citizens, both military and civilian, and Allied, neutral, and ex-enemy civilian employees. It handled clearances of

201 Germans for standard press cards; 10 United States citizens living in Germany who desired to enlist in the Army; 1,600 employees of the Offices of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner; the Chief, Quartermaster, EUCOM; EUCOM Exchange System; EUCOM Special Service units; and 200 employees, such as teachers and social workers, of the International Refugee Organization. A new policy established in June permitted Germans to travel on business outside the U.S. Zone of Germany. The Combined Travel Board, OMGUS, submitted 784 names to the Section for clearances to travel outside the zone.

6. Control Branch.

The Control Branch handled Division administrative matters, including procurement, placement, and payment of military and civilian personnel; supply of office equipment and materials; maintenance and operation of vehicles; collection and distribution of mail; supervision of the library; and correspondence and records. No special projects were undertaken by the branch during the period under review. (5)

7. Operations Branch.

a. Organization. The Operations Branch which directed the activities of all field intelligence agencies in the European Command was composed of an Intelligence Section, Liaison Section, and Counter Intelligence Section. The Intelligence Section performed staff supervision over the operations of the 7707th EUCOM Intelligence Center and military intelligence teams. The Counter Intelligence Section exercised staff supervision over the 970th CIC Detachment and its successor, the

7970th CIC Group.

b. Intelligence Section. During the second quarter of 1948, many requests were received from the Research and Analysis Branch and the Department of the Army, for certain positive intelligence. These requests were forwarded to the field agencies best qualified to obtain this information. Following are a few activities of the Section:

(1) Continuing assistance to political refugees from Czechoslovakia and coordinating the efforts of field agencies in interrogating the refugees. Refugees from whom information could be obtained were sent to the EUCOM Intelligence Center at Oberursel for detailed questioning. Many of the refugees received assistance in obtaining visas and exit-entry permits to visit other countries. Transportation was provided in certain cases. On 30 June, there were 34 important refugees at the intelligence center, two of whom were former lieutenant generals of the Czechoslovakian Army.

(2) Approximately 80 German technical and scientific inventions or ideas were received, but most of them were of little or no value. In most instances, the originators tried to use their inventions to gain favor with U.S. authorities, to obtain passage to the United States, or give their ideas the protection they could not otherwise get because German patent and copyright laws were not in force in the zone.

(3) A standard check form for identification was developed and printed for use by all sections of the Operations Branch. It was used to properly identify persons who claimed to be employed by United

States intelligence agencies, and facilitated checks with field intelligence units.

c. Counter Intelligence Section.

(1) At the request of the Chief of the Brazilian Military Mission, 59 applicants for immigration to Brazil were checked prior to

(6)
their departure. The Brazilian Military Mission was informed that records of the Intelligence Division and local OMGUS offices revealed no derogatory information on these persons.

(2) Headquarters, USAFE forwarded data concerning 702 caves in the zone, to the Intelligence Division and recommended that the caves be searched to see if they contained contraband, war material, or other evidence of illegal activity. The 970th CIC Detachment examined 24 of the caves but found nothing in 17 while 4 could not be located, and 3 were inaccessible. The project was discontinued in view of its apparent unimportance, and the work it involved.

(3) The Director of Intelligence, OMGUS; A-2 Division, USAFE; S-2 Section, Berlin Command; G-2 Section, U.S. Constabulary; EUCOM Intelligence Center; and the 970th CIC Detachment were notified to be alert for any information which concerned the shipment of arms, ammunition, or possible sabotage material into the U.S. Zone of Germany.

(4) At the request of the U.S. Military Attache, the 970th CIC Detachment conducted a security check of the United States Embassy and military attache offices in Paris. The results of the investigation were favorable and copies of the report were forwarded

to the State Department, Department of the Army, and U.S. Embassy and Military Attache in Paris.

(5) A collection of biographical data regarding officials of countries in the Soviet sphere of influence who traveled within the U.S. Zone of Germany was started. The Allied Contact Division, EUCOM and Combined Travel Board supplied overt information on these persons while the 970th CIC Detachment made a more thorough investigation of their activities.

8. Research and Analysis Branch.

a. Duties. The Research and Analysis Branch produced and disseminated intelligence required by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Department of the Army. It prepared estimates of the military, political, economic and security situations and disseminated intelligence through the media of Intelligence Division publications. These included: The Quarterly Military and Political Estimates of the Situation; the bimonthly Special Intelligence Summary; the biweekly Intelligence Summary; the weekly teleconference to the Intelligence Division, Department of the Army; the weekly Intelligence Review; and the daily report entitled Items of Intelligence Interest. Beginning 4 May 1948, a daily cable was sent to the Department of the Army containing the latest information regarding the danger of strikes which had developed in Germany. Among the situations investigated, evaluated and interpreted by the Research and Analysis Branch were the following:

(1) Information was forwarded to the Department of the Army and Theater agencies regarding the extent of Communist penetration into trade unions in the U.S. Zone of Germany and an estimate of the percentage of Communist sympathizers in the unions.

(2) A report which was forwarded to the Civil Affairs Division alleged that committees in Jewish displaced persons camps had used coercion to collect money for the "Fund for the Protection of Palestine." It was indicated that camp inmates were intimidated by the committees, which were said to assess varying sums to be paid to the fund under threats of beatings and camp restriction.

(3) Comments were furnished the Public Safety Branch, Internal Affairs and Communication Division, OMGUS, regarding a summary prepared by that organization which dealt with Communist Party infiltration into the German police. A report on the same subject from the CIC to the Deputy Director of the Intelligence Division was also included, together with a list of German Communists known to be employed by various special branch offices of OMGUS.

(4) A biweekly report on the Greek situation, and the Order of Battle of the French and British Armies and their world-wide dispositions, were forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, U.S. Constabulary, to keep that official informed of the current situation in Europe and the Mediterranean area.

(5) The Political Advisor, EUCOM, was furnished with a summary of information on Communist activities among refugees in Hesse.

The report indicated that Communist efforts to win support in Hesse showed little promise of success.

(6) The Department of the Army was informed regarding the rate of production in the Ruhr coal mines and the extent of Communist penetration within mining organizations. This report was based on information furnished by the Director of Intelligence, OMGUS, and the Intelligence Division of the British Control Commission for Germany.

b. Numerous reports and studies which dealt with Communist activities in the western zones of Germany: Soviet policies and production in the Soviet Zone; and information connected with the Eastern situation or intelligence activities were forwarded to the Department of the Army. Following are a few of these reports:

(1) Statistics indicating that 30 to 35 percent of the 1947 harvest in the Soviet Zone of Germany had been taken as reparations, 40 percent of which was retained in Germany and the remainder sent to the East.

(2) A report on reparations deliveries from Soviet Zone industry, which indicated that approximately 85 percent of the production was used for reparations.

(3) A study of the status of rolling stock and traffic data of the Reichsbahn in the Soviet Zone of Germany for the years 1946 and 1947, which supported the belief that the serviceability of locomotives and freight cars had decreased rapidly in the last year.

(4) A report received from the British Army of the Rhine concerning the illegal migration of Germans to Spain.

(5) A report which indicated that the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands-SED) had organized special strike committees to guide the activities of the German Communist Party (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands-KPD) in fomenting strikes in the western zones of Germany. The SED Central Secretariat established local committees in Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Essen.

(6) Information was submitted on radar research, coal mining, electric power plants, and the industrial-economic situation in the Soviet Zone, as well as the production capacity of the Zeporozhe Steel Mill in the Soviet Union.

(7) A study giving statistics on the mineral resources of the Caucasus region, and the estimated production figures for the years prior to 1944.

(8) A report which stated that nickel for refining to produce cathode tubes was being shipped to the Soviet Zone of Germany from the Soviet Union and Sweden.

(9) A report on the exploitation of uranium resources in Czechoslovakia; and information concerning the discovery of pegmatitic lodes at Panfilova Varaga, near Murmansk, said to contain sufficient pitchblend to warrant mining operations.

(10) Information dealing with the schooling of German prisoners of war at a German Liberation Army school near Kremenchuk.

(11) A report that Moscow had directed a new anti-American propaganda line in Germany, which emphasized the "war mongering of the United States" as compared to the "constructive efforts of the Soviets."

9. Summary of General Intelligence Situation.

a. Internal Security.

(1) The internal security situation in the U.S. Zone of Germany did not change materially from the period of the previous report. The morale of Germans rose slightly in April, although many persons believed that war between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union would come in the near future. Germans found encouragement in the firm stand of the United States towards current Soviet activities. The German people for the first time since the end of the war, evinced an interest in the political future of another country, when they heard the results of the Italian elections. The April elections, which resulted in a democratic victory in Italy relieved German fear that Italy would become a political satellite of the Soviet Union. Strikes and strike threats appeared in Germany in May, when between 25,000 and 40,000 Germans ceased work in the U.S. Zone in protest against the food ration. They objected to the reduced meat ration for the normal consumer and the elimination of meat from the heavy worker's supplemental ration card. The strikes, which were not sanctioned by the Trade Unions, were carried out by Communist-dominated works councils in Augsburg, Kassel, Mannheim, and Munich. Students at five universities demonstrated on 15 and 17 June against scarcity of food and against certain local political issues. These strikes had a depressing effect on German morale and retarded economic recovery. The monetary reform announced on 19 June devalued currency and security holdings 90 percent and was foremost in the minds

of all Germans. Although Germans generally considered the monetary reform necessary, the average man could not at first see that it would solve his personal problems which he placed ahead of the welfare of the country as a whole.
(7)

(2) The general security situation in the U.S. Zone of Austria took an unfavorable turn in April, when Soviet officials stiffened their attitude towards U.S. and British occupation forces. U.S. personnel, vehicles, and aircraft were placed under several new restrictions in their use of scheduled routes to and from Vienna. Indications of increased Soviet economic pressure upon the Austrian government became evident in April. This pressure was regarded by many Austrians as a Soviet attempt to sabotage rehabilitation of Austria under the European Recovery Program.
(8)

b. Border Security. Increased Soviet border control decreased the illegal border traffic from the Soviet Zone to the U.S. Zone, although refugees from Czechoslovakia continued to infiltrate into the zone. Those crossing the German border legally, reported a hostile attitude on the part of Soviet soldiers towards western zone travelers. Illegal traffic across the United States-Soviet Zone border continued at approximately 2,500 persons per week during May. Many of these were Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia. The CIC reported that most of the border violators, excepting the Czech refugees, entered the U.S. Zone in search of food. Up to 7 May, the CIC had contacted 5,972 illegal border crossers from Czechoslovakia who had left their country since the Communist coup in late February. The average number of apprehensions made by the CIC in June

was approximately 3,600 persons weekly. An increase was noted in the use of forged interzonal passes by emigrants from the Soviet Zone. The number of Volksdeutsche attempting to enter the Zone from eastern satellite states increased in April and May. These refugees of German ancestry were nationals of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and the Ukraine, who fled their homelands to escape political persecution and forced labor under Communist governments. In mid-June, stringent border control measures were established in the Soviet Zone. Soviet police strength on the border was increased and new regulations issued which required German travelers from the western zones to possess letters requesting their presence in the Soviet Zone. Following the announcement of the currency reform in the three western zones on 19 June, Marshal Sokolevsky, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Zone, ordered severe border control measures in an effort to halt the flow of old currency into the Soviet Zone. These measures were: (1) assignment of additional troops to reinforce border police; (2) halting all passenger rail traffic between western and eastern zones; (3) halting all vehicular traffic between the western and eastern zones; (4) requiring special licenses for water transport and a thorough search of all vessels; (5) halting all pedestrian traffic across the border for those persons holding interzonal passes issued in the western zones; and, (6) increased control of freight rail traffic. (9)

c. Refugee Situation. An increase in disorders between displaced persons and Germans occurred in June, with several riots and disturbances taking place in displaced persons camps. Jewish agencies attempted to

recruit and train Jewish displaced persons for service in the Israel Army. It was reported that coercion had been used in some instances to obtain recruits. Visits of Soviet repatriation officials to displaced persons camps caused unrest and provoked camp inmates to minor acts of violence.
(10)

d. Communist Activities. The German Communist Party (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands-KPD) continued its propaganda against the United States occupation authorities and Bizetia policies. KPD leaders intensified their efforts to tighten internal party security preparatory to assuming an underground role should this become necessary. New party functionaries from the Soviet Zone were installed to replace lax or inefficient leaders. The local elections conducted in Hesse and Bavaria on 25 April indicated that the KPD had suffered considerable losses in both Laender. Communists ranked fourth in Hesse, with 7.7 percent of the total vote, while in Bavaria only 2.7 percent of the vote was Communist. In May, KPD members and sympathizers exploited the strike situation for communist motives and used all possible pretexts to foment additional strikes and labor unrest. Communists directed attacks against the monetary reform with the usual violent propaganda, proclaiming it to be a betrayal of the working classes and an attempt to divide Germany and
(11)
establish a western German state.

10. 7970th CIC Group.

a. Inactivation. On 2 May 1948, the 970th CIC Detachment was designated a major command of EUCOM. It was inactivated on 5 June and its

personnel and equipment transferred to a new organization, the 7970th
(12)
CIC Group.

b. Recall of Hungarian Missions. Investigations of the CIC over a period of months indicated persons assigned to the Hungarian Restitution Mission and the Hungarian Repatriation Mission had been gathering intelligence inimical to the interests of the United States forces in the European Command. This disclosure caused the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, to issue an order on 15 April 1948 directing a recall of
(13)
these missions to Hungary.

c. Interrogation of Refugees from Czechoslovakia. The CIC interrogated over 4,000 Czechoslovakian political refugees who had fled to the U.S. Zone of Germany following the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia in late February. Subsequent investigations revealed the identity of 12 persons who were agents of a foreign power. It was believed that the Czechoslovakian refugee situation had been used to infiltrate approximately 100 foreign agents into the zone, and investigations were continued.

d. Cases Handled. During April and May the CIC handled and closed the following cases: 5 disaffection; 669 espionage; 47 loyalty; 8,354 military exit permits; 926 political subversion; 538 other subversion; 523 political intelligence; 15 sabotage; 52 security surveys; 106 scientific; 1 treason; 4 violations of AR 380-5 (safeguarding of intelligence); 13,753 visa screenings; 53 war crimes; and 829 miscellaneous. Figures for June were not available for this report.

11. Communications Intelligence Service.

The 7746th Communications Intelligence Service Detachment consisted of a headquarters in Frankfurt, a laboratory in Höchst, and seven field stations grouped under detachments as follows: Detachment A, Frankfurt and Stuttgart; Detachment B, Munich, Nürnberg, and Regensburg; and Detachment C, Berlin and Bremen. The authorized strength of the organization was 7 officers, 27 United States civilians, and 63 local resident employees. Each detachment was commanded by an officer assisted by a base station supervisor. The mission originally was that of monitoring telephone, telegraph, and postal communications in support of Theater intelligence agencies, and furnishing investigative analyses through the laboratory facilities. It was broadened to include wire analysis, documentation, photographic reproduction, and research analysis on secret inks. The chief problems encountered were supply and procurement of items vital to the operation of the technical section, laboratory section, and the hiring of qualified personnel. The base station at Regensburg was established in late April in response to requests made by intelligence agencies in that area. The Stuttgart Base Station set up a field station in Heilbronn in April in order to give full coverage of telephone, telegraph, and postal communications to the 970th CIC Detachment in Region I of the zone. Requests for services were received and completed from the 970th CIC Detachment; War Department Detachment; Headquarters, USAFE; EUCOM Intelligence Center; and sections of the Intelligence Division. These requests were for telephone, telegraph,

and postal interception; photo and document reproduction; production of secret inks; and the manufacture of rubber stamps. During the second quarter of 1948, the following communications were scrutinized by intelligence agencies throughout the command; 681 telephone circuits monitored; 27,134 telephone calls monitored; 4,950 telephone intercepts allocated; 45,271 telegraph messages examined; 179 telegraph intercepts allocated; 3,684 postal communications examined; and 1,166 postal intercepts allocated.

12. European Command Intelligence School.

a. Functions. The 7712th European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau provided courses of instruction for intelligence and counterintelligence personnel stationed in the Theater. The highest enrollment in two years was reached during the quarter with 360 students receiving instruction in occupational intelligence, military police, language, and special courses. Graduates in all courses numbered 307 students.

b. Merger with MP Division of Constabulary School. In May, the Military Police Division of the U. S. Constabulary School at Sonthofen was transferred with a staff of 10 officers and 11 enlisted men to the Intelligence School. A military police class was initiated on 8 June with an enrollment of 146 enlisted men, who received instruction in Criminal Investigation Detachment and Special Investigation Section courses. The advanced course for agents of the 970th CIC Detachment was discontinued with the graduation of the ninth class on 29 April. A new

course was being prepared for personnel of the 430th CIC Detachment, which was organized on 1 June 1948 for duty with U.S. Forces, Austria. Instruction was continued by Detachment R in the Russian language, and a number of student officers were assigned to duty as couriers to Berlin, Prague, and Sofia, and on official missions to Austria, Italy, and Switzerland.

c. Enlargement of German Language Course. In May, the two-month German language course was discontinued and replaced with a new course of four months' duration. It was known as Military Intelligence, Language, and was initiated on 5 May with 49 students from Camp Holabird, Maryland. The course consisted of 320 hours of conversational German, and 233 hours of background subjects dealing with Germany and the Soviet Union, and intelligence and counterintelligence procedure.

d. Courses. Courses conducted at the school from 1 April to 30 June and the number of graduates were: Advanced Agents, 11 graduates; Criminal Investigation Detachment, 27 graduates; German Language, 35 graduates; Military Government, 96 graduates; Occupational Intelligence, 52 graduates; Occupational Intelligence (transitional), 16 graduates; Russian language, 50; and Special Investigation Section, 20 graduates.

13. EUCOM Intelligence Center.

a. Functions. The 7707th European Command Intelligence Center, located at Oberursel, was the command agency for the intelligence exploitation of persons and documents. The center was under staff supervision of the Intelligence Section of the Operations Branch and was responsible for the administrative handling of selected individuals, prisoners of war

and documents. It maintained a place of detention for persons under investigation and interrogation, whose detention was required for important intelligence reasons. The operations of the center were handled by its Intelligence Group, which was composed of a chief and assistant chief of intelligence and nine operational desks. The activities of the desks were: Intelligence administration; economic and industrial; political and intelligence; scientific and technical; counterintelligence; editing and publications; briefing and analyzing; and field interrogation. In the second quarter, the Intelligence Group published 60 top secret reports and 78 reports of other classifications. (14)

b. Headquarters Company. The Headquarters Company was responsible for administration, billeting, and training of enlisted men and had an average strength of 240 men. In May, the 5-hour training program was extended to include two hours training of four machine gun crews and two rifle platoons. Considerable time was spent on M-1 rifle marksmanship preparatory to range firing scheduled for July. (15)

c. Document Section. The Document Section received a definite policy statement on the handling of documents from the Director of Intelligence, Department of the Army. Four categories of documents were established and a priority system for shipping was set up according to the categories. From 1 April to 30 June, the Document Section processed approximately 80 tons of documents, of which 56 tons were shipped to the United States. The only agency authorized to receive documents outside EUCOM was the German Military Documents Section, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army. (16)

d. Shortage of qualified Personnel. The chief problem at the center continued to be the need for adequate qualified personnel. This situation was made difficult by a ruling that civilian intelligence officers were required to be United States citizens for at least ten years. Because of this stipulation no civilian intelligence officers were assigned to the center during the second quarter. Most of the en-
(17)
listed men received were unqualified for intelligence work. During the period under review, 17 persons arrived at the center for interrogation. They included British prisoners of war, repatriates from various countries, and stateless persons. In the same period, 33 persons were evacuated from the center, most of whom were released in their own custody to return to their homes, and the remainder were moved to
(18)
other camps.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. This report is the source for information used in this manuscript unless otherwise indicated.
2. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Directive No 2, 1 Nov 47, Sec I, par 1.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Intelligence Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1.
4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Apr 48, file AG 380.01 GID-AGO, subj: "Security Screening of Military and Civilian Personnel with the US Forces."
5. Hq, EUCOM, ODDI, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 4.
6. Ibid., p 11.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences, No 16, 20 Apr 48, Sec III, par 15a; No 18, 4 May 48, Sec III, par 6h; No 19, 11 May 48, Sec III, par 8h; No 21, 25 May 48, Sec IV, par 12c; No 23, 8 Jun 48, Sec III, par 8h; No 25, 22 Jun 48, Sec III, par 11h.
8. Ibid., No 15, 13 Apr 48, Sec IV, par 7h; No 16, 20 Apr 48, Sec III, par 15h.
9. Ibid., No 19, 11 May 48, Sec III, par 8i; No 22, 1 Jun 48, Sec III, par 5a; No 24, 15 Jun 48, Sec IV, par 10a; No 25, 22 Jun 48, Sec IV, par 11d.
10. Ibid., No 25, 22 Jun 48, Sec IV, par 11f.
11. Ibid., No 17, 27 Apr 48, Sec III, par 8a; No 18, 4 May 48, Sec III, par 6f; No 21, 25 May 48, Sec IV, par 12d; No 25, 22 Jun 48, Sec IV, par 11g; No 26, Jun 48, Sec III, par 6a.
12. Cir 41, Hq, EUCOM, 2 May 48, Sec I, par 2; GO 51, Hq, EUCOM, 5 Jun 48.
13. EUCOM Press Release No 1028, 15 Apr 48.
14. Hq, 7707 ECIC, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 2-3, IRS to DD/ID 30 Jun 48.
15. Ibid., Hq Co Sec, p 1.
16. Ibid., Document Sec, p 1.
17. Ibid., pp 2, 3, IRS to DD/ID, 30 Jun 48.
18. Ibid., Prevest Marshal Sec, pp 3, 4.

Chapter XIV

DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING DIVISION

RESTRICTED

Commander-in-Chief
European Command

Chapter XIV

DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING DIVISION

1. Organizational Changes.

On 1 May 1948, the Executive Branch of OPOT was redesignated the Control Branch and the Chief of the Control Branch was designated Control Officer instead of Executive Officer. (1) On 24 May, the move of OPOT from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was completed with a minimum of interruption to operations. There were no changes in mission, key personnel or organization, excepting that noted above, during the period 1 April-30 June 1948. The organization of the Division is shown on Chart III.

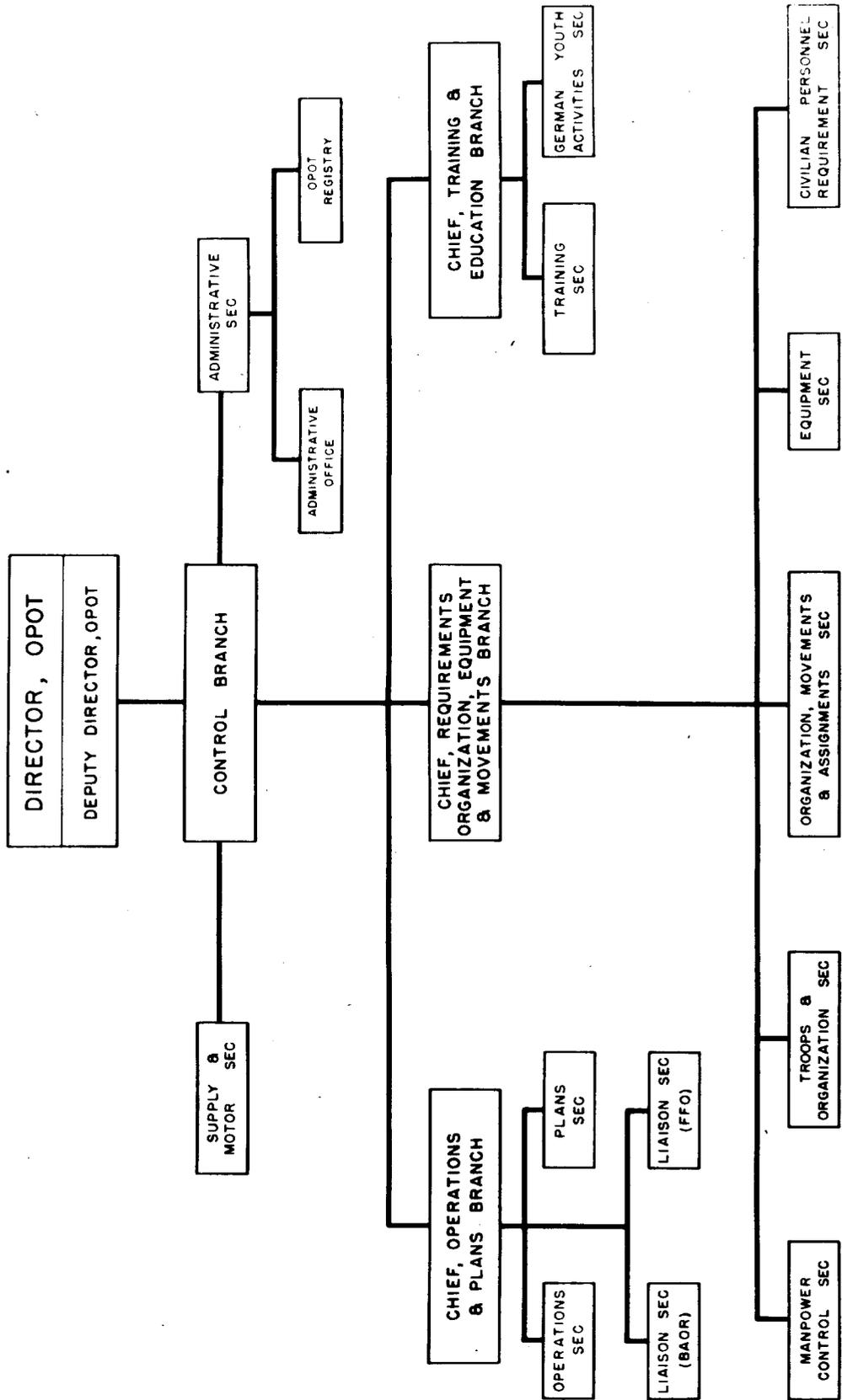
2. Operations and Plans Branch.

a. Delivery of New Issue of Marks. The Army, in cooperation with OMGUS, effected the movement of the new German marks from the Federal Exchange Depository in Frankfurt to banks in the American and French zones of occupation and to trains for shipment to the British Zone. The

CHART III

ORGANIZATION
DIRECTOR, OPOT DIVISION

30 JUN 48



(2)

movement was made by trucks. The currency, printed in the zone of the interior, had been in vaults of the Foreign Exchange Depository for several months. Plans for distributing the currency were prepared by EUCOM Headquarters, OMGUS, and British and French authorities. Personnel for handling, checking, loading, transporting and security were provided by EUCOM and movement of new marks from the depository began at 2000 hours, 11 June, and continued through 15 June. A second delivery began 18 June and ended 22 June.

b. Policy Regarding Airplanes Used by Refugees. During April, a number of Czechoslovakian aircraft began arriving in the U.S. Zone without proper clearance with passengers and crews using this means of transportation to flee Czechoslovakia. Military, commercial and private aircraft were being used and EUCOM Headquarters, after consultation and messages from various interested agencies regarding their disposal, recommended to the Department of the Army that each aircraft be considered as a separate case. It was suggested that instructions for disposition be issued to EUCOM Headquarters only by the Department of the Army, after coordination in Washington with the Air Forces, State Department, the military attache of the Czechoslovakian Embassy and other interested agencies. The Department of the Army concurred in this policy and it became the basis for handling such aircraft.

c. Waiver on use of Parachutes. Because only air transportation was used between the U.S. Zone and Berlin, EUCOM Headquarters advised the Department of the Army that blanket parachute waiver authority had been given to USAFE to cover children under ten years of age and others who

could not be fitted with standard type parachutes on USAFE flights to
(5)
and from Berlin.

d. Field Training. A cable was dispatched to U.S. Constabulary, 1st Infantry Division, Murnberg, Wetzlar and Regensburg military posts advising them that field training would begin in the Grafenwöhr area 14 April 1948. Purpose of this training was to test mobility of field forces, to train combat units in combined operations up to regimental level, to complete basic and small unit training, and to train service units in their basic mission. Troops participating were: 1st U.S. Infantry Division (less 16th Infantry Regiment), 2d Constabulary Regiment, Artillery battalions, (6)
Tank companies and selected service units.

e. Preparations for Possible Emergencies. On 13 April, all personnel were directed to wear identification tags at all times. Officers were to be issued, and keep in their possession, full field equipment in- (7)
cluding helmets, pistols and other authorized weapons. On 17 April, all major commands were advised that tear gas would be used only in police-type operations and that care would be exercised to prevent the use of tear gas or other irritants which might be interpreted as a gas warfare attack (8)
against uniformed soldiers of another nation.

f. Security Control of Trains. Effective 15 June 1948, a new policy of security control of trains crossing the U.S. zonal border, placed responsibility for checking personnel subject to their jurisdiction on German police, with U.S. Constabulary making only such spot checks as were deemed necessary for security. Personnel not subject to German police jurisdiction would have to establish their identity by proper documentation. This directive established the same check procedures on trains as existed

for other types of border traffic. During the period under review, U.S. Constabulary was authorized to withdraw eight border control posts between the U.S. Zone, Germany, and the U.S. and French Zones of Austria. This section of the border then had the same status as other borders between the U.S. Zone, Germany and the British and French zones of occupation, Germany. (10)

g. Check and Search Operations. On 14 June, instructions were issued making Post Commanders the approving authority for check and search operations of the United Nations Displaced Persons Assembly Centers and installations lying within their post areas. U.S. Constabulary troops could be requested for the operation and in such instance, the Constabulary troop commander was directly responsible to the requesting post commander (11) for details of the operation.

h. L-17 Type Aircraft. In response to a query from the Department of the Army, a request was submitted by EUCOM Headquarters for the procurement and shipment of thirty-five L-17 type aircraft for the fiscal year 1949 and the same number for the fiscal year 1950. Because further field operations with the L-17 type aircraft were necessary to assess their value in this command the number requested for the fiscal year 1950 was not considered final.

i. Civil Aviation. A committee completed its report on civil aviation in Germany during the period under review and General Clay approved this report on 16 April. The committee recommended in this report establishment of a permanent Aviation Planning and Coordinating Committee and set forth the functions and responsibilities of EUCOM, USAFE, OMGUS.

and U.S. POLAD which pertain to civil aviation in Germany. On 14 May, by general order, this committee was established, effective, retroactively, to 1 May. It consisted of a member and an alternate member from EUCOM, (12) USAFE, OMGUS and U.S. POLAD.

j. Troop Reorganization. Plans for the reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary (less 4th Regiment) were completed and approved by the Commander in Chief, who directed that they be implemented as rapidly as possible. Priority in the reorganization was given to the Anti-Aircraft Battalion and Heavy Tank Battalion of the 1st Infantry Division, to be organized in Karlsruhe and Grafenwöhr respectively. Pending receipt of T/O & E from the Department of the Army, the reorganization was provisional. Tables were expected in September, when the reorganization was to be made official. Under the reorganizations, the Constabulary, which was to give up 3,500 spaces to the 1st Infantry Division, was to be reorganized into three Armored Cavalry Regiments (Light). Constabulary, Special Troops, 1st and 2d Brigades, Artillery, 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions and 53d and 22d Squadrons and Recoilless Rifle Troops were not to be reorganized and would remain in their positions. Two new Field Artillery Battalions, similar to the 94th, to be known as the 68th and 93d, was to be organized at Füssen and Landshut. Cadres for these battalions were to be provided by the 1st Infantry Division. The 14th Squadron was to be assigned to the 1st Infantry Division and reorganized as the 1st Division Reconnaissance Company. The 28th Squadron, after material reduction in strength, was to become the Anti-Aircraft Battalion. All men were to be

transferred from the 15th Regiment, the 11th Regiment and the 15th Squadron. The EUCOM Logistics Division was preparing plans for service troops to support the U.S. Constabulary and 1st Infantry Division. The reorganization was not to interfere with training and maneuvers scheduled for Grafenwöhr. After maneuvers, the following moves by 1st Division units were scheduled:

5th Field Artillery to Hessenthal
7th Field Artillery to Schwabach
32d Field Artillery to Göttingen
Tank Company of 18th Infantry to Bidingen
18th Infantry to Frankfurt area and the 16th Infantry
to the Nürnberg area.

The three Armored Cavalry Regiments (Light) of U.S. Constabulary would be located as follows:

The 14th Regiment (to be redesignated as the 1st Regiment and to be composed of the 1st, 10th and 6th Squadron) would have Headquarters at Fritslar with battalions at Fritslar, Schweinfurt and Coburg.

The 2d Regiment (organized from the 2d, 42d and 68th Squadrons) would have Headquarters at Augsburg with two battalions at Augsburg and one at Füssen.

The 6th Regiment (organized from the 25th, 51st and 66th Squadrons) would have Headquarters at Straubing with its three battalions at Straubing, Landshut and Deggendorf.

3. Operations of Requirements, Organization, Equipment and Movements
Branch.

a. OTB and Manning Level. Various actions on the 30 June 1948 OTB and Manning Level for EUCOM were taken during the period under review, among them the following:

(1) After final decisions were made with reference to strengths of units, organizations and military posts with EUCOM, OPOT Division began the preparation in final form of the 30 June 1948 OTB and Manning Level. A proposed EUCOM Occupational Troop Basis, revised as of 30 April, was dispatched on the same day to the Department of the Army for approval. This revised OTB was the result of practical study and readjustment of units and agencies within the Command to meet its missions and commitments. On 27 April, letters were dispatched to all military posts in EUCOM informing them of their authorized and manning strengths, effective 30 June, and requesting submission by 15 May of Tables of Distribution to cover these new strengths. (13)

(2) A semi-annual report covering all personnel - military, U.S. Allied, Neutral and German civilians, - on a functional basis was requested by the Department of the Army with the first report as of 30 June 1948. Extensive workload data and budget information to be used in the allocation of personnel to Overseas Commands and to aid in establishing budgets would be a part of this report. After a teleconference with Department of the Army representatives for clarification of material to be covered, a meeting was held with all interested staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters, including the technical services, to discuss division of responsibility for obtaining data. OPOT Division was made responsible for coverage of most units, (except those assigned to the technical services) and for the final compilation of the report.

(3) On 8 June, a request was made to the Department of the

Army to revise the 30 June 1948 OTB and Manning Level and amend Form A

(Modified) EUCOM (less Austria), as follows:

(a) Reduce the manning strength of U.S. Constabulary from 1,071 officers, 76 warrant officers, 16,726 enlisted men, 17,873 aggregate to 1,033 officers, 73 warrant officers, 15,894 enlisted men, 17,000 aggregate.

(b) Increase reserve manning (White) from 179 officers, 39 warrant officers, 255 enlisted men, 473 aggregate to 217 officers, 42 warrant officers, 359 enlisted men, 618 aggregate.

(c) Increase reserve manning (Negro) from 182 enlisted men to 910 enlisted men.

(d) Add a remark on the last page of Form A to show that totals include USFA although USFA units are not shown.

In the same message, the Department of the Army was informed that the reserve shown would be completely utilized by commitments to be forwarded later. A Command letter informed the Major Commands of these changes which resulted in EUCOM's authorized troop ceiling being reduced to 9,946 officers, 570 nurses, 959 warrant officers, 104,431 enlisted men, 115,906 aggregate. (14)

(4) EUCOM Headquarters was informed by the Department of the Army that no provisions were being made for Air Force officers in the EUCOM 30 June 1948 Manning Level. This message was the basis for relieving from duty with the Army all Air Forces Officers in positions not requiring Air Forces technical skills. For positions requiring such technical skills, individual recommendations were to be submitted to the Department of the Army. (16)

(5) The quarterly reorganization cable submitted by EUCOM

Headquarters to the Department of the Army was approved on 17 May, clearing the way for activations, inactivations and reorganizations necessary to implement the 30 June 1948 OTB with minor exceptions of an administrative nature. (17)

b. Equipment. During the period under review, a policy requiring complete revisions of Tables of Allowances approximately six months after the last revision went into effect was adopted by the Equipment Section, OPOT. The policy requiring vehicular portions of Tables of Allowances to be revised every ninety days was discontinued, but in case the Logistics Division requested that the vehicular portion of Tables of Allowances be revised at more frequent periods, it would be called for from the using agency and revised. At the close of the period, 150 Tables of Allowances were in effect for the various military posts, air bases, installations and non-T/O&E units and approximately 145 Equipment and Modification Lists for T/O&E units. Work on the complete tabulation of items of equipment authorized by EUCOM Tables of Allowances, Equipment Modification Lists and special authorization continued and was approximately 80 percent complete.

c. Movements of Units. Because of the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg and other moves occasioned thereby, a great many movement orders were issued during the period under review. By a general order (18) the change of station of EUCOM Headquarters and Headquarters U.S. Army, Europe, from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was made effective 1 June. EUCOM Headquarters (Rear) and the office of the Headquarters Commandant, EUCOM Headquarters (Rear) were discontinued the same date. Orders were also

issued to the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, to Heidelberg so that all elements of EUCOM Headquarters would be in Heidelberg by (19) 7 June. In accordance with a plan to relocate Labor Supervision Companies so that each would supervise only one labor service company, the following movements were directed effective 15 May:

1352 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Augsburg to Hanau
1963 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Augsburg to Hanau
1049 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Regensburg to
Frankfurt
1918 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Würzburg to
Mannheim
1217 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Giebelstadt to
Mannheim
1875 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Nürnberg to Mann-
heim
1891 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Zirndorf to Frank-
furt-Eschborn
1953 Labor Supervision Company, Hq from Bad Aibling to
Butzbach

The 1076 Labor Supervision Company and the 4041 Labor Service Company (QM Labor) were directed to move from Zeilsheim to Hanau on 1 May for assignment to the Hanau Engineer Depot. Various U.S. Constabulary units were moved during the period to enable them to make the necessary preparations for the reorganization and other U.S. Constabulary units were ordered to Grafenwöhr for participation in field training and maneuvers.

d. Movements to Field Training. Movement instructions were issued to the Commanding General 1st Infantry Division; U.S. Constabulary; Chief Quartermaster, EUCOM; Chief Engineer, EUCOM; and Nürnberg-Fürth, Wetzlar and Regensburg Military Posts to move certain designated service units, Constabulary units and the 1st Infantry Division (minus 16th Infantry Regiment)

to Grafenwöhr for field training exercises. All units were to close net
(20)
later than 14 April. The Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post,
was directed to move on or about 18 June Companies A and E of the 16th
Infantry Regiment from Frankfurt to Grafenwöhr. These companies were to be
the advance party and assist in preparation of the regimental billeting
(21)
area. Various supporting units were also issued movement orders to
Grafenwöhr from various military posts for support of the 1st Infantry
Division.

e. Release of Persons Employed Locally. Implementing a directive
of the Commander in Chief, all Commands and Staff Division of EUCOM Head-
quarters employing significant numbers of Germans were informed that 15
percent of such personnel employed on 1 March as an occupation cost must be
released by 30 June. Since it was not intended to make a flat 15 percent
cut but to distribute the cut equitably in terms of actual workload and
current personnel utilization, all Commands were requested to submit a re-
port showing the 1 March distribution and proposed reductions to meet the
new ceiling. After a study of these reports, civilian personnel authori-
zations, effective 30 June, were issued the first week in May. In order to
avoid wholesale dismissals just prior to the deadline date, it was requested
that progressive reduction be effected.

f. Personnel Utilization. Comparisons among military posts of
personnel utilization were forwarded to major commands and military posts
in June. They served as a basis for revising the personnel yardsticks pre-
viously in use, based upon the 31 December 1947 data. Experiments with the

31 March analysis as a basic for formulating personnel yardsticks were still being continued in certain selected areas, while revised instructions for the 30 June analysis were issued as a result of this experience.

g. Report to Department of the Army. Plans for the preparation of the Department of the Army Report on Overseas Personnel and Workload which was due 15 August were developed in June with the following actions taken:

- (1) The Logistics Division would submit by 1 August a consolidated report covering the Technical Service units installations, which would become Part I of the report.
- (2) Budget and Fiscal Division would prepare Part II of the complete report, coordinating with Logistics and OPOT Divisions.
- (3) Queries were sent out to the various commands requesting information required from them.
- (4) The Quarterly Personnel Utilization Analysis from Military Posts, due 15 July would be used to derive information on post activities necessary to the report.

h. Civilian Employment. Civilian employment in EUCOM during the period is shown in the following list:

	1 Mar 48	1 July 48	Changes
US Civilian	8,825	8,886	+ 61
A/N Under Contract . .	1,398	1,235	- 163
Local in Austria . . .	9,445	9,542	+ 97
Local Allied	4,611	5,901	+ 1,290
Local in Germany . . .	215,474	204,193	- 11,281
Totals	239,753	229,757	- 9,996

Gains were shown in Austrians and Allied civilians. The increases in the

latter category were due to an accelerated AGRC program involving the return of remains to the U.S. Local employment in Germany took a sharp cut during the period under review, reflecting the new personnel authorizations effecting a 15 percent cut in such personnel.

i. Activation of 350th Infantry. After approval by the Department of the Army, the Commanding General USFA was authorized to activate the 350th Infantry Regiment (less one Battalion) and transfer the 16th Infantry (less personnel and equipment) to Frankfurt. This transfer was completed by 15 June. The 350th Infantry Regiment replaced the 16th Infantry Regiment in Austria, and since USFA wished to have the 350th Infantry Regiment at exactly the same strength as that of the 16th Infantry Regiment while in Austria, additional modifications in organizations were requested by USFA (22) and forwarded to the Department of the Army for approval.

j. Military Posts Division. During the period a general order was published establishing the Military Posts Division as a general staff division of EUCOM Headquarters. Establishment of this division resulted from the discontinuance of Military Districts and the fact that military posts reported directly to EUCOM Headquarters. This division was made responsible for the execution by military posts of policies and directives applicable to the U.S. Army, Europe, and for effecting uniform and improved standards of administration. (23)

k. Changes in Units. By general orders, the First Military District, Hq and Hq Detachment, was discontinued effective 1 May, thus completing the closing of the First Military District. (24) The Military

Liquidating Agency, in accordance with the "Operational Plan for Evacuation of Italy," Headquarters MTOUSA, 18 May 1947, was also discontinued effective 1 May.

(25)

4. Operations of the Training and Education Branch.

a. Increase in Activities. Training tempo was stepped up during the period under review with tactical problems and maneuvers being emphasized and the 1st Infantry Division undergoing intensive training at Grafenwöhr. The Department of the Army approved the issuance of additional ammunition for field training and these increases were released to the 1st Infantry Division. In order to coordinate all artillery training, all Field Artillery units in EUCOM were placed under the supervision of the 1st Infantry Division until 1 October. Operational control of the 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions would remain with the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary. Similarly, the 2d Constabulary Regiment, less the 66th Squadron, was under the control of the Commanding General 1st Infantry Division for training purposes but, in case of need, the regiment would be released to the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, upon request.

(26)

b. Training for Secondary Units. Certain secondary units were also directed to undergo special field training and such units were authorized to draw weapons and the necessary ammunition to accomplish this training. Tables of Allowances for such units, these normally expected to support tactical units, were increased to permit the arming of one third of their personnel with rifles, the remainder with carbines. Crew served

weapens according to the nature of the unit, included machine guns calibre .30 and .50 and 4.2 chemical mortars. A minimum of two hours weekly training for these units was directed. (27)

c. Training for Negro Troops. The 370th and 371st Infantry Rifle Battalions, Negro, were reorganized and ordered to the Kitzingen Training Center for refresher training. Their training program was modified to include training for secondary missions as a regular part of their training. (28)

d. Training in Aircraft Recognition. Arrangements were made with the British War Office to procure a Recognition Journal for distribution to all tactical troops in EUCOM to assist in their training on aircraft recognition.

e. Schools. The inactivation of the Constabulary School, at Sonthofen, was completed during the period under review with the transfer of various courses to be continued at other Command Schools. The First Sergeants' course was transferred to the EUCOM Signal School at Ansbach; the Supply Sergeants' Course to the Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt; and the Military Police Course to the EUCOM Intelligence School at Oberammergau. The Medical Department Training Center, formerly attached to the 385th Station Hospital in Nürnberg, was discontinued, effective 20 June, but the following new courses were planned: (29)

(1) A course in administration for company officers of Negro companies to start 2 August at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center.

(2) A course in tank maintenance, to start 19 July at the

EUCOM Ordnance School, at Eschwege. U.S. Constabulary, 1st Infantry Division and Ordnance units sent students to this course.

(3) A course in Property Accounting, the fourth class starting 28 July, at the Finance Center at Friedberg.

In addition, the Communications personnel of the newly-formed 16th Infantry Regiment received individual and unit training at the EUCOM Signal School.

ARMY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO GERMAN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

5. General Clay's Appeal for a More Effective Program.

Early in April of 1948 the Army realized the need to increase the effectiveness of its assistance program to GYA, which during the first three months of the year, had suffered from a post-holiday decline. The Cultural Affairs Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) supervised the youth organizations and youth committees which were concerned with leisure time activities of German youth. Military Government had few employees available for the GYA program so the Army Assistance program had been organized and it provided many of the workers and facilities. The Army program was not an integral part of the OMGUS program, but was a separate program operating within the GYA structure which had been set up by Military Government. The immediate purposes of the program were to reduce delinquency among German youth and inspire them to follow democratic ideals. At the 25 March 1948 conference of the Commander in Chief with major commanders and the Deputy Military Governor, General Clay said:

"Army assistance to the German Youth Activities program is of greater importance at this particular time than ever before, yet we have been going downhill in this respect. There are a great many instances of improper assignment of officers, inadequate distribution of directives and material and a general lack of interest

. . . We are in competition with a powerful ideology that is backed by great resources and which does not hesitate to expand its ideas by force if necessary . . . I would like everyone to take this seriously and try to revive the enthusiasm that we have had for this purpose."

6. Appeal by General Huebner on Second Anniversary of GYA.

The second anniversary of the GYA was observed during the last week of April. In his message to GYA workers, broadcast over AFM 27 April 1948 General Huebner said:

"We have only one real objective over here, and that is to create a decent, peace loving Germany . . . The German Youth Activities Program is unique in the annals of military history. Never before has a occupation force taken upon itself the task of assisting the youth of the nation with such an unselfish demonstration of democracy in action."

Special radio broadcasts marked the week and efforts were made to enlist more volunteer workers throught the command. Persons interested were invited to visit GYA centers.

7. How General Clay's Instructions were Carried Out.

a. Method of Operation. (30) The mission of the Army was not to run youth centers in Germany. In some instances, however, it was necessary for the Army to take the initiative in order to get the program started. The German Youth Activities Section of the OPOT Division of EUCOM Headquarters exercised staff supervision. It received and analyzed monthly reports submitted by major commands. Both organized and unorganized German youths were provided with supervision and guidance; youth centers and

hostels were sponsored; mobile libraries were provided; garden projects, handicraft shops, art projects, sewing and English classes were organized; summer camps were sponsored, and recreational and sports activities started. Staff officers made a number of inspections to determine what progress was being made. Wives and daughters of members of the occupation forces took an increasing interest in the girls' phase of the program. Military Government GYA officers held monthly staff conferences.

b. Radio and Motion Picture Activities. The American Forces Network on 11 April 1948 started a series of broadcasts on GYA activities. This program was heard each Sunday at 1400 and continued throughout the remainder of the period under review. Film companies in the United States were asked to donate educational films which could be used for GYA purposes and a few films were received. The Department of the Army authorized the use of Signal Corps films, with the provisions that any parts relating to strictly military matters be eliminated. This was a reversal of policy on the part of the Department of the Army which previously had refused to permit the use of such films. Letters were sent to approximately 75 universities in the United States requesting that they send used athletic equipment to Germany for use in the GYA program.

c. Publications and other Projects. The "German Youth Activities Guide Book," detailing the GYA mission and activities, was published and distributed. A pamphlet, "Introduction to GYA," giving a short but comprehensive history of the GYA activities, was published for distribution to visitors in the command. Publication of a "Know How" bulletin was

started. This bulletin contained information of use to persons working in GYA centers or assisting youth groups. There were no regular dates for publication but it was issued as material was available. Two posters were prepared in color entitled "American Women, Work With German Youth," and "American Women, You are Democracy to These Kids," appealing to the women and daughters of the occupation forces to assist in the German Youth Program. Soldiers were given a better understanding of GYA activities when the June TI & E Bulletin carried a story entitled "Two Years of GYA." This was used as a basis for regularly scheduled TI & E discussion groups held by military units. Junior Chambers of Commerce in selected United States cities were asked to give assistance to gardening projects which had been started in the Military Posts.

d. Increase in Attendance. EUCOM Headquarters granted a monthly allocation of gasoline for GYA purposes which was in addition to the Military Post allocation which had been the only previous source for gasoline. A representative of the German Youth Activities section of the OPOT Division of EUCOM Headquarters accompanied Father Edward J. Flannagan on a tour of GYA installations and activities in the zone. Father Flannagan made this tour only a few days before his death which occurred in Berlin 14 June 1948. Work was started on the revision of the basic directive, "Army Assistance to GYA", which had been published by EUCOM Headquarters 5 October 1946. A booklet entitled "Year's Best Ideas" was published, and "Certificates of Appreciation" designed for persons and organizations in the United States who had lent assistance were printed. Arrangements were

made for the visit of Frederick Simpich, Assistant Editor of the National Geographic Magazine, who arrived in the command during the latter part of June in connection with the preparation of an article on GYA for his magazine. These efforts brought results and there was a gradual increase in German Youth participation. The estimated number of German youth participants was: March, 391,596; April, 419,269; and May 537,856.

8. The "Youth Helps Youth" Project.

The "Youth Helps Youth" project had been in the planning stage for several months. A general outline of it was completed during the latter part of March and was presented at a conference of all WAC GYA officers, which was held at Frankfurt on 2 April 1948. The project was designed to bring together American and German youth groups of similar ages and to stimulate interest through correspondence. (31) In an effort to arouse interest in the plan in the United States, EUCOM Headquarters sought publicity and encouraged Americans in Europe to write to friends in the United States and tell them what was being done. American and German youth groups were paired on the basis of age, interest, sex and other factors and explanatory letters were sent to the American groups. These were followed by letters to the groups in America from the German groups which were written with the assistance of GYA officers. These officials kept in touch with the program to prevent it from being used for begging, propogandizing, or for other undesirable purposes. The GYA officers of each military post, Headquarters Command, EUCOM, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and Berlin Command were coordinators for military units within their areas, except for exempt air installations. The

GYA officers for the U.S. Air Forces in Europe coordinated the project for Wiesbaden Military Post and all air installations.

9. Summer Camping Programs for German Youth.

Army responsibilities in connection with summer camping programs for German youth were announced on 13 April 1948. ⁽³²⁾ The Army furnished transportation and supplies on a loan basis and assigned personnel to duty for short periods in connection with the camping program. Normally the camping projects were sponsored by German-groups or agencies. Army units were authorized to sponsor projects when no German organizations took the initiative. It was the army commander's responsibility to determine that the camps assisted or sponsored met commonly accepted standards of morality and democratic operation.

10. Funds for GYA.

The Frankfurt and Berlin Barter Markets produced a profit of \$38,450 which was distributed among all major commands handling GYA funds. A circular governing the use of nonappropriated funds for GYA was published ⁽³³⁾ 29 April. GYA funds were authorized for major commanders, subpost commanders and commanders of exempt air installations. Commanders appointed boards of directors, consisting of from 5 to 9 members, and custodians for the funds. These boards prepared constitutions governing the operation of the funds and authorized expenditures. The cash on hand could be made up of various types of currency, but all records were kept in U.S. dollar values, using conversion rates in effect at Army finance offices.

Quarterly audits were required.

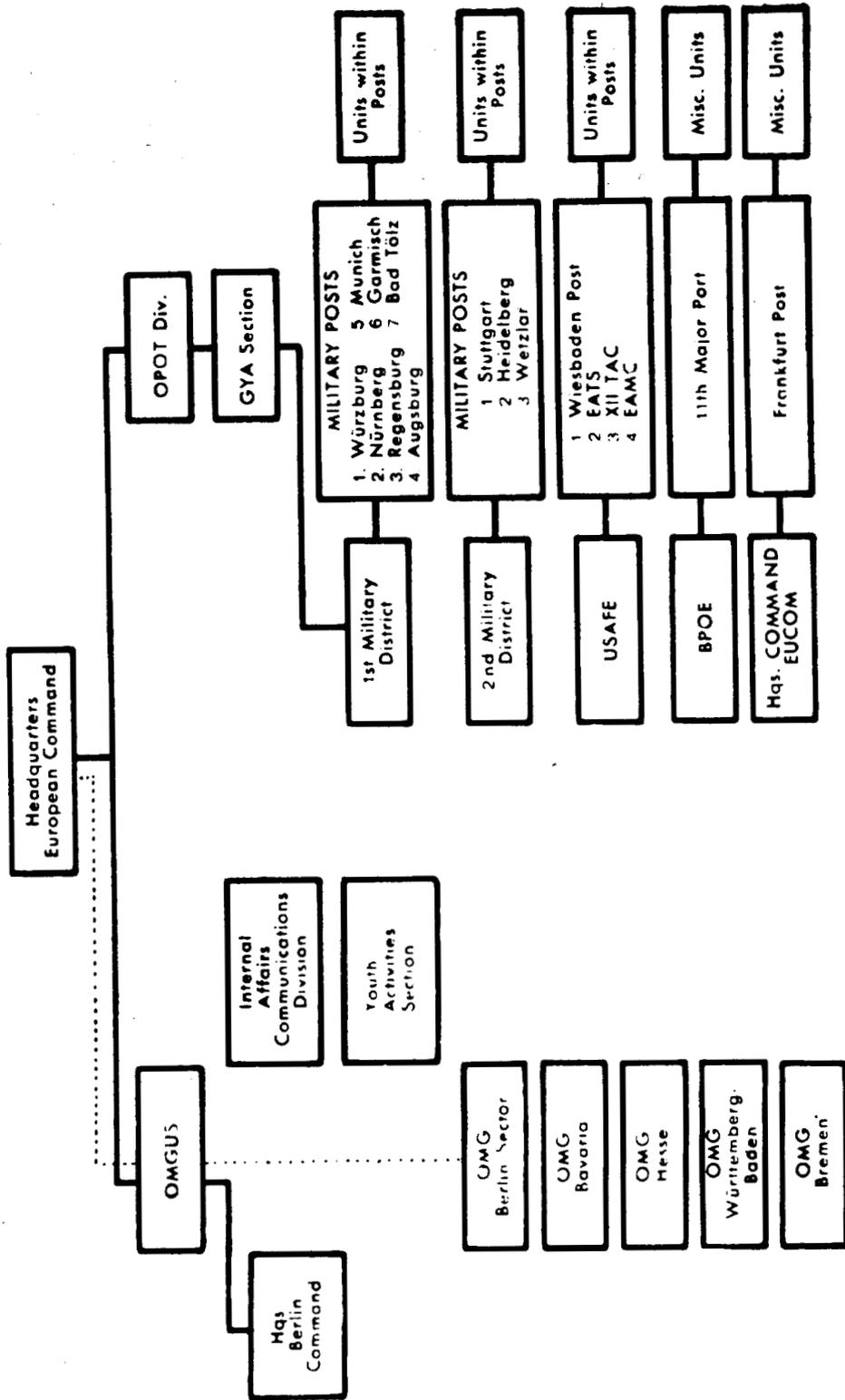
11. Extent of the Program and Number of Persons Engaged.

In June 1948, Army sponsored youth centers numbered 302 and were distributed among the commands in the U.S. Zone as follows: Augsburg, 21; Berlin Command, 11; Bremen Port of Embarkation, 15; Darmstadt, 9; Frankfurt, 20; Garmisch, 6; Heidelberg, 31; Munich, 21; Nurnberg, 43; Regensburg, 15; Stuttgart, 12; USAFE, 33; Wetzlar, 36; Würzburg, 25. (34)

In June 1948 there were 81 youth hostels; 2,217 approved and assisted youth groups; 417 unapproved and assisted groups; and 75 unapproved groups with applications pending. During the three months under review there were 95,461 meetings. There were 359 members of the U.S. Army employed full time in the Army Assistance Program to GYA compared with 388 for the previous quarter. There were five civilians employed by the Department of the Army who were assigned to GYA compared with eight for the previous quarter. On 30 June 1948 there were 449 U.S. Army volunteer workers taking part compared with 1,087 reported during March of 1948. Although there had been a decrease in the number of troops taking part in the program there was a larger number of volunteer workers, including Allied and U.S. civilian employees and dependents. There were 832 of these workers in May compared with 419 in February. Local resident and German employees had increased from 843 during the previous quarter to 1,060 for the current quarter. There was also an increase in the number of volunteer German workers. The only change in the key personnel of the EUCOM GYA Section

occurred on 26 June 1948, when Major R. M. Hansen was replaced by Major S. J. Mangimelli as supply, transportation and activities officer. The functional organization of GYA is shown in Chart IV.

Chart IV
FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION GEA



Command Information

Policy Formation _____

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1. This report of operations is the source of information used in this manuscript except where otherwise noted.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, OPOT, 17 May 48, to CG US Constabulary, CG, Frankfurt Mil Post, Chief of Trans. & Com. Off., Foreign Exchange Depository, subj: "Ops Birdog".
3. Cable, SX-3361, 27 Apr 48, Hq, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AG Dept of Army.
4. Cable, WX-80769, 30 Apr 48, from Hq D/A, Dir Plns & Ops to EUCOM.
5. Cable, SX-3083, 14 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AG, D/A.
6. Cable, SC-19537, 8 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Const., 1st Inf Div, Nürnberg-Fürth, Wetzlar & Regensberg Mil Post.
7. Cable, SX-3066, 13 Apr 48, EUCOM to major commands, all military posts, US Const. & 1st Inf Div.
8. Cable, SX-3148, 17 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major commands, etc.
9. Cable, SC-22586, 20 May 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to US Const.
10. Cable, CG-4919, 28 Jun 48, OMGUS to EUCOM.
11. Cable, SC-23763, 2 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major commands, mil posts, etc.
12. Hq, EUCOM, GO No 47, dtd 14 May 48.
13. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, file AG 322 GOT to all mil posts, subj: "Authorized Strengths of the _____ Military Post for 30 June 1948."
14. Cable, S-3986, 8 Jun 48, from Hq EUCOM sgd Huebner to C/S, D/A.
15. Cable, W-98752, 1 Apr 48, from D/A, Dir Org & Trn to EUCOM.
16. Ibid.
17. Cable, W-81789, 14 May 48, from D/A, dir Org & Trn to EUCOM.
18. EUCOM, GO No 44, 10 May 48.

19. Cable SX-3098, 16 Mar 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG, Hq Com, EUCOM.
20. Cable, SC-19429, 24 Apr 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG-US Const. 1st Inf Div, Nürnberg-Fürth, Wetzlar & Regensburg Mil Posts.
21. Cable, SC-23764, 14 Jun 48, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CG Frankfurt Military Post.
22. Cable, SX-4383, 27 May 48, Hq EUCOM (Rear) sgd Huebner to C/S D/A; and Cable, P-1886, 28 May 48, USFA sgd Keyes to EUCOM.
23. Hq EUCOM, GO No 57, 15 Jun 48.
24. Hq EUCOM, GO No 41, 24 Apr 48.
25. Hq EUCOM, GO No 40, 23 Apr 48.
26. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, 1 Apr 48, file AG 353-GOT, to CG US Const., subj: "Training of 91st and 94th Field Artillery Battalions."
27. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, 11 Jun 48, file AG 353 GOT-AGO, to all commanders directly under this headquarters, subj: "Secondary Training Mission."
28. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, 1 May 48, file AG 322 GOT, to CO's concerned, subj: "Reorganization of 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions, Separate, for Secondary Mission."
29. EUCOM Minutes of 33d Meeting of C in C with major commanders and Deputy Military Governor, 25 Mar 48.
30. EUCOM OPOT Div, German Youth Activities. Army Assistance Program. A Guide, printed by AG, EUCOM, p 46.
31. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, 23 Apr 48, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Implementation of GYA Project- "Youth Helps Youth."
32. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, 13 Apr 48, file AG 353.8 GOT-AGO, subj: "Army Assistance to German Youth Activities Summer Project."
33. Cir 38, EUCOM, 29 Apr 48.
34. EUCOM Monthly Report of the Dep C in C, 31 Jul 48, p 47.

CLASSIFIED

FORM 1-64
1-64

Chapter XV
DIRECTOR, LOGISTICS DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **RESTRICTED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

Chapter XV

DIRECTOR, LOGISTICS DIVISION

1. Organization and Mission.

The Logistics Division continued to serve as the coordinating arm of the Commander in Chief with regard to all supply and evacuation operations for the European Command. Main problems of the quarter were the disposal of excess and surplus supplies and equipment, the concentration and maintenance of Command reserves, control of installations and construction, supervision of labor service units, maintenance of military equipment, and the settlement of foreign claims and accounts. On 30 April the staff supervision of industrial police was transferred from the Provost Marshal to the Logistics Division. Apart from this added responsibility, the mission and organization of the division remained unchanged.

2. Key Personnel.

The organization of the division and names of key officers at
(1)
the end of June, are shown in Chart V.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUPPLY

3. Dominant Trends in Supply.

Supply operations were revised with the publication of SOP 98 on
(2)
24 May. The transfer of surplus depots and supplies to the Germans con-
tinued approximately on schedule. A survey of supply conditions in the
technical services showed that many critical shortages would not be met
before 1 September, or, in some cases, 1 December. Training programs
for tactical units, and the reorganization of the Constabulary, called for
special supply programs. Current shortages in construction supplies were
expected to be overcome, largely through procurement from German sources,
by 1 December.

4. Bulk Transfer to the Germans.

Releases to STEG totaled 31,863 long tons of surplus in April and
11,881 long tons in May. By the end of May, bulk transfers totaled 45,500
long tons. In May, transfers were curtailed by direction of the Depart-
ment of the Army, pending receipt of a new list of items to be returned to
(3)
the United States. Approximately 57,000 long tons were transferred dur-

CHART V
ORGANIZATION
DIRECTOR, LOGISTICS DIVISION

30 JUN 48

DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTORS

APPROVED: 18 MARCH 1947
C. B. MAGRUDER
MAJ GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY
DIRECTOR OF S, S & P

EXECUTIVE
1. ADVISES THE DIRECTOR OF S, S & P AND THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF THE LOGISTICS DIVISION OF THE STATUS OF THE DIVISION'S OPERATIONS AND OF THE STATUS OF THE DIVISION'S FINANCES.
2. SUPERVISES THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
3. SUPERVISES THE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
4. SUPERVISES THE RECORDS AND INFORMATION FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.

PERSONNEL & SERVICE SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE PERSONNEL AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE PERSONNEL AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE PERSONNEL AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE PERSONNEL AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

MAIL & RECORDS SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE MAIL AND RECORDS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE MAIL AND RECORDS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE MAIL AND RECORDS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE MAIL AND RECORDS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

CONTROL BRANCH
1. SUPERVISES THE CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

PLANS BRANCH
1. SUPERVISES THE PLANS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE PLANS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE PLANS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE PLANS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

TROOPS & LABOR BRANCH
1. SUPERVISES THE TROOPS & LABOR FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE TROOPS & LABOR FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE TROOPS & LABOR FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE TROOPS & LABOR FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

MAINTENANCE BRANCH
1. SUPERVISES THE MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

INSTALLATIONS BRANCH
1. SUPERVISES THE INSTALLATIONS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE INSTALLATIONS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE INSTALLATIONS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE INSTALLATIONS FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

NOTE: FUNCTIONS RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, WHICH IS A SEPARATE DIVISION OF THE S, S & P.

REQUIS & STOCK CONTR. SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE REQUIS & STOCK CONTR. FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE REQUIS & STOCK CONTR. FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE REQUIS & STOCK CONTR. FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE REQUIS & STOCK CONTR. FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

DISTRIBUTION SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE SURPLUS DISPOSAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE SURPLUS DISPOSAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE SURPLUS DISPOSAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE SURPLUS DISPOSAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

CIVIL SUPPLY SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE CIVIL SUPPLY FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE CIVIL SUPPLY FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE CIVIL SUPPLY FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE CIVIL SUPPLY FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

BUDGET & FISCAL SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE BUDGET & FISCAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE BUDGET & FISCAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE BUDGET & FISCAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE BUDGET & FISCAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

PROCUREMENT SECTION
1. SUPERVISES THE PROCUREMENT FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION.
2. SUPERVISES THE PROCUREMENT FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
3. SUPERVISES THE PROCUREMENT FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.
4. SUPERVISES THE PROCUREMENT FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S FIELD OFFICES.

(4)
ing June.

5. Disposition of Excess Stocks and Special Items.

The following stocks and supplies were subject to special handling and disposition during the quarter:

a. Items Returned to the United States. During April, 2,383 long tons of excess items were shipped to the United States leaving an estimated 15,467 tons for shipment 25 April. During May, 3,401 long tons were shipped. Revisions caused an increase of more than 25,000 long tons (5) in the amount remaining for shipment at the end of June. Table I shows the return of excess items to the United States for the quarter.

Table I
RETURN OF EXCESS ITEMS TO THE UNITED STATES

Service	LT Reported on Hand 25 Apr 48	LT Shipped During May 48	LT on Hand 25 May	LT on Hand 25 Jun 48
Ord	230	90	5,010 (a)	25,060
Qtr				
C1 II & IV	4,950	430	4,520 (b)	4,420
C1 III	4,337	130	687 (c)	687
Sig	390	911	4,089 (d)	2,309
AF				
C1 II & IV	5,560	1,840	4,700 (e)	4,180
Med				150
CML				20
Totals. . .	15,467	3,401	19,006	36,826

(a) 4,870 long tons (classified excess as result of revisions in lists of items to be returned to the United States, or other circumstances).

- (b) It was estimated that this figure would be further reduced before 1 Jul 48, by approximately 3,400 long tons by elimination of items determined to be unserviceable.
- (c) Additional 3,520 long tons of gas cans to be retained for command reserve.
- (d) 4,610 long tons classified as excess.
- (e) 980 long tons classified as excess.

b. Surplus Property Sold by OFLC. Army deliveries of surplus property sold through the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, exclusive of surplus transferred to STEG, totalled 83,000 long tons (6) during April and 24,000 during June.

c. Shipments to Greece and Turkey. Continuing a program begun in August 1947, shipments of certain surplus materials to Greece and Turkey were made in May 1948. In addition to ammunition and signal equipment shipped on board the chartered vessel "James M. Gillis", 24 aircraft (7) were flown to Greece and 173 to Turkey.

d. Shipments to Italy. During April a series of shipments of combat material to Italy were made under the direction of the Department of the Army. Under instructions from the Department of the Army, about 230 rail cars of material was declared surplus to OFLC for sale to Italy. Most of this material had been shipped by the end of June. It was expected that remaining shipments, consisting of 700 long tons of spare parts, would (8) be completed by 1 September.

e. Disposal of Scrap. Shipments of ferrous scrap to Bremen against the contract with the Canterbury Corporation continued throughout

the quarter, except during the time of a rail embargo in May. As of 1 June, 113,302 long tons of ferrous scrap remained to be shipped against this contract. (9) Shipment of aluminum scrap against a contract with the Aluminum Corporation of America (ALCOA) began on 13 June at the rate of 120 long tons daily. Bids on the sale of tank scrap and aluminum ingots were opened by the EUCOM Chief Quartermaster, on 10 May. The Purdy Company of Chicago was awarded the contract for tank scrap at \$20.10 per long ton and ALCOA received the contract for aluminum at \$269.07 per long ton. (10)

f. Demilitarization of U.S. Combat Material. During April the Army demilitarized 15 aircraft, 4,680 long tons of Ordnance Class II and IV, and 740 long tons of Air Forces Class II and IV materiel. Over 11,000 tons scheduled for demilitarization were withdrawn to meet revised requirements for shipments to the United States and to various foreign countries. During May, 34 aircraft were demilitarized as well as 13,220 long tons of Ordnance Class II and IV, and 1,400 long tons of Air Forces Class II and IV materiel. This left only 1,770 long tons of Ordnance and 3,650 long tons of Air Force materiel to be demilitarized. (11)

g. Disposal of Ammunition. Demilitarization and shipment of captured enemy ammunition by STEG totalled 22,873 tons from 11 April to 10 May and 6,008 tons from 11 May to 10 June. The following figures show the status of captured enemy ammunition handled by STEG as of 10 June: (12)

Status	Non-toxic (long tons)	Toxic (long tons)
Demilitarized or shipped	152,079	44,642
Remaining to be demilitarized	1,400	1,290
Remaining to be shipped	4,000	5,700

As of 10 June, approximately 17,536 tons of surplus United States munitions had been shipped to the Ulmer Corporation in Italy and 33,699 tons remained to be shipped. Shipments were to continue after 21 June, at 1,600 tons weekly.

h. Surplus Property Disposal in Austria. On 25 March there remained in Austria 2,470 long tons of declared but unsold surplus property. By 25 April this had increased to 4,010 tons, having a total cost value of \$2,450,000. In addition, 1,000 tons having a cost value of \$1,000,000 remained to be declared surplus. Ten tons were declared surplus to OFLC during May. OFLC sales in Austria, all made prior to 1948, totalled (13) 13,790 long tons with a cost value of \$7,200,000.

6. Shortages in the Technical Services.

A review of major shortages in the technical services for this quarter showed that Signal, Medical, Chemical and Transportation had no current critical shortages. Quartermaster had shortages in refrigerators, paper and stationery, office and household furniture, and spare parts for National Cash Registers and for materials-handling equipment, and the Engineer Corps was short of at least 40 important items. Engineer shortages included 35 fire trucks, 38 rubber-tired tractors, over 35,000 gallons of olive drab paint; 12 transformers; 80,040 pounds of roofing nails; 11,101 pounds of finishing nails; 150,000 pounds of common 6d nails; and 48,272 (14) pounds of linseed oil putty. Supplies were being sought through local procurement and requisitioning from the United States.

7. Status of Command Reserve.

By the end of June the program for consolidating EUCOM reserve (15) levels into central depots had been completed, except for Ordnance stocks. When the quarter ended, 1,324 tons of Ordnance spare parts remained to be (16) moved to Griesheim and 688 awaited transfer to Mannheim.

8. Special Supply Problems.

a. Units at Grafenwöhr. The supply plan for the support of units on maneuvers at Grafenwöhr called for the establishment of a railhead at Grafenwöhr, and daily train shipments of Class I and Class III supplies from the Munich Quartermaster Sub-Depot in response to daily telegrams. Class II and Class IV and other supplies were to be requisitioned from the Regensburg Military Post and supplied to the railhead by truck. Class V supplies (ammunition) were to be requisitioned from the Bamberg Ordnance Depot and supplied to the railhead by truck. Units of the 1st Infantry Division were to be supported by the 511th Quartermaster Service Company, the 531st Tank Maintenance Company, the 556th Medium Automotive Maintenance Company, the 7931st Ordnance Evacuation Company, the 58th Transportation Truck Company (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -T trucks) and the 63d Transportation Truck Company (10-T semi-trailers). The 2d Constabulary Regiment was to be supported by one Quartermaster company, the 85th and 533d Ordnance Tank Maintenance Companies, the 12th Transportation Truck Company (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -T Trucks), and the 547th Engineer Construction Battalion (less one company). In addition, one Quartermaster railhead company was to (17) be located at Munich to support the entire force.

b. Reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division. The reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division approved by the Department of the Army

on 14 April 1948 added a heavy tank battalion, three tank companies, an antiaircraft automatic weapons battalion, and a replacement company. On 27 and 28 April the Ordnance and Engineer Divisions submitted cable requisitions for items required from the United States. It was estimated that items requisitioned would be available for issue by 1 September, with the exception of 10 light tanks, expected to be available by 15 September 1948.

c. Reorganization of the Constabulary. On 8 June the Department of the Army authorized the requisitioning of additional tanks, half-track vehicles, howitzers, machine guns and mortars for use in the reorganization of the Constabulary. On 15 June a cable requisition for all but the half-tracks and mortars was placed by the Chief, Ordnance Division. It was estimated that items would be available for issue by 15 October 1948. (18)

d. Ammunition Requirements. Ammunition requirements for the European Command consisted of basic loads for tactical units, a 60-day tactical reserve in depots, and training ammunition. The new basic loads established on 16 June 1948 for tactical units were 95 percent filled, and 60 percent of the 15,300 long tons required for tactical reserves and 28 percent of the 9,700 long tons for 1949 training was also on hand, at the end of the quarter. (19)

e. Military Solid Fuel Supply. It was anticipated during this quarter that solid fuel requirements for the fuel year 1 April 1948 to 31 March 1949 would amount to 1,050,000 metric tons, compared with 1,106,000 tons for the preceding year. On 19 June 1948, supplies of solid fuel amounted to 199,318 metric tons, including 173,247 tons at military posts

and 26,071 tons at the command supply point at Rheinau. By 1 October the supply was to be built up slightly above a 60-day level. A 60-day level would be maintained until 1 January 1949 and thereafter decreased to a 15-day level by 1 April 1949.

f. Stocks of Ordnance Vehicles at Military Posts. As of 1 April 1948, military posts were authorized to establish station stocks of vehicles excepting scarce types which were to be requisitioned from the Chief, Ordnance Division. Stock levels for each post were limited to 10 percent of the basic allowance of vehicles. Authorized station stocks thus totalled 2,011 vehicles. These were shipped to posts after 1 April and post levels were to be automatically maintained thereafter by shipments from Ordnance rebuild shops. During the quarter it was found that an unserviceable vehicle could be replaced in less than four days, whereas previously three or four weeks had been required. (20)

9. Procurement.

Logistics Division was especially concerned with the procurement of construction supplies and automotive spare parts, during this quarter.

a. Procurement of Construction Materials. Local procurement was expected to relieve a number of critical shortages of construction supplies by 1 December. Critically short supplies during the second quarter of 1948 included lumber, nails, linseed oil, putty, glue, wrought-iron pipe, asphalt roofing, hardware, electric fuses and switches, and underground cable. Lumber, nails, glue, wrought-iron pipe, hardware, fuses and switches were to be obtained through procurement in Germany. Linseed oil and putty

could only be procured from sources outside Germany and paid for with appropriated funds, which were not currently available for this purpose. Asphalt roofing was expected to be received from the United States by 1 September. The local procurement of underground cable was highly uncertain (21) because of the shortage of raw materials in Germany.

b. Procurement of Automotive Spare Parts in Germany. The procurement of automotive spare parts, begun on a small scale prior to 1947, increased to \$600,000 a month in May 1948, exclusive of batteries. By May 1948, procurement of storage batteries had reached approximately 11,000 units, valued at \$200,000, monthly. Production of batteries during the fiscal year 1949 was planned to average 8,000 batteries monthly, a sufficient number to meet EUCOM requirements. In the fiscal year 1948, over one-third of the Command's requirements for spare parts were met by procurement in Germany, especially of sealed beam headlights, tires, engines, power train units, and batteries. Military assistance in overcoming shortages in manpower, materials, fuel, power, and drawings aided in placing (22) the procurement of automotive spare parts on a steady basis.

10. Pilferage of United States Supplies.

During the second quarter of 1948, supplies valued at \$270,000 were pilfered, a reduction of \$26,000 over the previous quarter, and supplies recovered totalled \$26,500 compared with \$66,000 worth of supplies recovered during the preceding quarter; the strength of the various (23) security agencies during the first half of 1948 was as follows:

STRENGTH OF SECURITY AGENCIES

Month	American RR Police	German RR Police	Organized Civ Guard (Static)	Industrial Police
January	1,672	4,692	9,744	14,302
February	1,677	4,809	10,389	14,183
March	1,567	4,726	10,349	14,533
April	1,241	5,264	10,255	14,571
May	1,197	5,356	9,280	14,194
June	1,060	5,538	8,991	14,197

MAINTENANCE OF COMMAND EQUIPMENT

11. Problems and Remedial Programs.

Logistics Division was concerned with achieving better maintenance throughout the European Command, especially with respect to Ordnance vehicles, Quartermaster materials-handling equipment, and Engineer equipment. Surveys by the Inspector General and by teams representing the technical services led to corrective programs and improved practices.

12. Constabulary Vehicles.

A survey of deadlined vehicles by the Inspector General between 2 and 13 February 1948 indicated that too many Constabulary vehicles were deadlined for lack of spare parts.

a. Principal Causes. This unsatisfactory condition was caused, first, by the Constabulary, through poor requisitioning practices, failure to maintain authorized levels of spare parts, and failure to equalize wear by rotation of vehicles and the evacuation of vehicles to field maintenance without organizational repairs; second, by field maintenance shops, through inadequate requisitioning practices, deadlining of vehicles in shops for excessive periods, and inadequate shop inspection and control; and, third, by the EUCOM Ordnance Division through delays at Griesheim Ordnance Depot and shortages of some 190 critical parts.

b. Corrective Action. To remedy the weaknesses listed above, the European Command Maintenance Inspection Team gave special attention to Constabulary units; Ordnance inspection teams corrected deficiencies in field maintenance installations; the Chief, Ordnance Division, expedited evacuation from field maintenance installations; an Ordnance survey of Constabulary units determined parts required, and those available in Ordnance installations were issued to Constabulary maintenance shops; shortages at Griesheim Ordnance Depot were decreased; and the Ordnance Depot processed requisitions within the prescribed thirty days, notifying post Ordnance officers of items on back order. (24)

c. Results. Subsequent inspections of Constabulary units showed no further cases in which excessive numbers of vehicles were deadlined.

13. Command Automotive Maintenance Inspections.

Command inspections of 41 motor pools during the first six months of 1948 rated 10 as excellent, 17 very satisfactory, 8 satisfactory, and 6,

unsatisfactory. The average number of defects per vehicle decreased from 13.7 during the third quarter of 1947 to 8.9 in the second quarter of 1948. Poor maintenance at organization level was responsible for 95 percent of the defects observed, and over half of these were due to poor maintenance by drivers. Unsatisfactory motor pools were reinspected, the training of drivers was emphasized by EUCOM Training Memorandum No. 1, and an intensive program was undertaken by USAFE to improve the maintenance and appearance of USAFE vehicles.

14. Quartermaster Materials-Handling Equipment.

By the end of June a program initiated in September 1947, to improve the maintenance of Quartermaster materials-handling equipment, was showing excellent results. Training of operators and maintenance personnel, preventive maintenance, better motor pool administration and shop operation, and more efficient supply operations were proving effective, and the painting and marking of vehicles had improved. Six Quartermaster field maintenance shops were developed and stocked, and nine using activities were authorized to perform field maintenance repairs on materials-handling equipment. In addition, all equipment was being registered, equipment types were being standardized, and tables of allowance were being stabilized. By 30 June 1948 the Quartermaster Division had recovered 204 pieces of excess and unauthorized equipment.

15. Base Maintenance Rebuild of Ordnance Equipment.

Base maintenance rebuild operations within the European Command during the first six months of 1948 are tabulated in Table II.

Table II

BASE MAINTENANCE REBUILD OPERATIONS

Item	First quarter 1948		Second quarter 1948	
	Production objective	Production accomplished	Production objective	Production accomplished
Sedans, light	300	250	325	224 (a)
Sedans, medium. . . .	33	23	72	62 (a)
Carrier, cargo M29. . .	3	3	0	0
Truck, 1/4-ton 4x4. . .	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Truck, 3/4-ton, 1 1/2-ton (all types)	773	844	980	1,090
Truck, 2 1/2-ton 6x6 (all types)	1,401	1,344	1,696	1,621
Truck, 4-ton and over	204	70 (b)	225	115 (c)
Truck, 4-5 ton, tractor	221	211	250	250
Truck, tractor M26A1, w/semi trailer M15A1	10	10	24	4 (b)
Trailers & semi- trailers (all types)	237	236	688	609
Combat vehicles	16	16	15	15
Tractors, Hi-speed, 13 ton, M5	12	12	7	7
Dollies, trailer con- verter.	45	45	0	0
Engines (all types) . .	5,248	5,091 (d)	5,098	4,766 (a)
Transfer cases, (all types)	2,428	1,541 (d)	2,178	1,767 (e)
Transmissions (all types)	3,040	2,583 (d)	2,840	2,764 (e)
Axles (all types) . . .	6,149	4,059 (d)	6,149	3,666 (e)
Tires (all sizes) . . .	43,825	45,109	38,996	41,796
Tubes (all sizes) . . .	19,100	19,462	15,750	17,242
SNL Groups "A" and "B" consisting of auto- matic and semi- auto- matic weapons, such as rifles, machine guns and other small arms.	40,374	36,250 (d)	21,328	12,291 (f)
SNL Group "C" con- sisting of light and medium field artillery weapons	56	47 (d)	37	37
SNL Group "F", fire con- trol equipment.	6,067	2,002 (d)	5,516	5,259

- (a) Reorganization of shop facilities and enforcement of higher standards slowed production.
- (b) Nonreceipt of parts and assemblies requisitioned from XI slowed production.
- (c) Shop change-over from cargo to wrecker trucks slowed production.
- (d) Lack of unserviceable items at rebuild shops, due to slow evacuation from the field, delayed production. Visits by technical representatives of this headquarters to lower maintenance echelons had improved evacuation of unserviceable items.
- (e) Food strike of German employees in Munich area slowed production.
- (f) Reorganization of shop facilities and installation of new equipment slowed production

16. Maintenance of Engineer Mechanical Equipment.

During this quarter base maintenance (rebuild) facilities for Engineer mechanical equipment comprised the Hanau Engineer Base Shop and four German-staffed shops, each supervised by a U.S. civilian master mechanic, and employed a total of 723 persons. Steps were taken to assist post commanders to assume field maintenance responsibilities on 1 July.

a. Base Maintenance Program. Production of rebuilt equipment was retarded by a lack of experienced German mechanics, by the uncertain flow of spare parts from the United States, and the necessity for changing methods and equipment in German shops. The average monthly requirement for replacement from January to June 1948 was 62 pieces of equipment. The production of rebuilt equipment by base maintenance facilities between October 1947 and June 1948 is shown in the following tabulation:

(28)

EQUIPMENT REBUILT BY BASE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Type of equipment	1947			1948					
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Compressors	12	9	3	8	7	6	5	4	12
Cranes	33	10	20	19	16	34	23	18	9
Generators	3	5	7	10	15	26	25	21	31
Graders	4	8	7	5	21	15	15	5	7
Rollers	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	0	0
Tractors	3	6	8	8	10	10	3	2	9
Totals	55	38	45	54	73	94	72	50	68

The command reserve level was set at 1,453 pieces of equipment for 1 July 1951. At the end of June 1948, 196 of these pieces were in stock. Acquisition of the rest was made uncertain by the nonavailability of appropriated funds with which to procure spare parts from the United States.

b. Field Maintenance Program. To enable post commanders to assume Engineer field maintenance responsibilities on 1 July 1948, action was taken or planned as follows:

(1) One civilian master mechanic was placed on temporary duty at each post and subsequent arrangements were made for the permanent assignment of these mechanics;

(2) The EUCOM Engineer School, during the year ending 30 June, trained 94 Army personnel as mechanics and 216 as operators and 104 Germans as mechanics and 60 as operators;

(3) Posts were authorized to submit emergency requisitions by teletype (TWX) and to procure otherwise nonavailable parts from local sources;

(4) The Chief, Engineer Division, EUCOM, maintained direct liaison with post maintenance organizations;

(5) The Post Engineer instruction team visited each post to assist in establishing correct maintenance procedures;

(6) A winterization program was undertaken to provide adequate heat, light, power, and hard standing for all post engineer maintenance facilities by 1 October;

(7) Qualified military personnel and equipment made surplus by the inactivation of Munich and Main Kastel supply and maintenance points were to be distributed to military posts;

(8) A command-wide inventory of engineer equipment, by make and model, was to be made by post engineers in July, for use as a basis for revised spare parts stock levels and for requisitioning from the United States.
(29)

INSTALLATIONS, CONSTRUCTION AND LABOR

17. Installations Held by EUCOM

Between April and June 1948 there was a decrease in all types of installations held by EUCOM in occupied Germany except family quarters, which showed a slight increase due to requisitioning for Kaufbeuren Air Base and conversion of bachelor quarters into family quarters at other posts. Installations held, by type, and the number forecast for 31 December, were as follows:
(30)

Type of Installation	Number of Units Held		Forecast
	31 Mar 48	30 Jun 48	31 Dec 48
Family quarters. . . .	11,900	11,904	11,454
Bachelor quarters. . .	2,632	2,482	2,407
Barracks	177	162	162
Hqs & Adm Bldgs. . . .	210	203	193
Shops.	50	48	48

18. The Engineer Construction and Maintenance Program.

The European Command construction program for 1948 was estimated at 26,400,000 manhours, including 23,200,000 manhours of major construction and 3,200,000 manhours of minor construction. By comparison, the 1947 program had totalled 36,035,000 manhours. By 20 June 1948, the current program had been 38 percent completed. It was estimated that some 4,500,000 manhours of major construction would have to be carried over into 1949, because of labor and supply shortages, weather conditions, and the long time nature of certain projects. (31) Ninety-one percent of the current program was devoted to the relocating of headquarters and their personnel at Heidelberg, Frankfurt, and Stuttgart (22 percent), support for USAFE, including construction of landing strips (33 percent), shops and depots, exclusive of USAFE (24 percent), and construction on training centers and training areas, (12 percent).

a. Construction in Heidelberg. As of 12 May approximately 200,000 manhours of the 2,219,000 manhour program for Heidelberg Military Post remained to be completed. By 1 July the labor potential was estimated at 160,000 manhours per month with an expected increase to 185,000 manhours

by August. Engineer labor included the 252 Engineer Construction Battalion (16 officers and 322 enlisted men), four displaced-person construction companies and one depot company (1,050 men), while an additional construction company (DP) was scheduled to arrive about 1 July. (32)

b. Construction at Mannheim Ordnance Depot. Requirements for covered storage space at Mannheim Ordnance Depot increased by 342,000 square feet, as a result of release of a large part of the depot to the Germans and shipments from other depots. By the end of the quarter 152,000 square feet of storage space had been completed and the remaining construction was 7 percent completed.

c. Construction at Grafenwöhr Camp. The construction of 9 camps at Grafenwöhr Training Center was begun on 4 March 1948. Work essential to permit the occupancy of all but two camps was completed prior to 15 May. Over 360,000 manhours, excluding troop labor, had been expended on this project by 30 June. (33) Improvement of the grounds at Grafenwöhr was estimated to require 200,000 manhours, of which only 2,500 had been expended by 30 June. Removal of bomb-damage rubble was the main task in this project. Local German agencies were authorized to remove scrap not required by the Army and bricks and stone were to be used for road repair.

d. Rehabilitation of Vilseck Kaserne. On 3 May 1948, Logistics Division approved a 175,000 manhour program for the rehabilitation of 35 buildings at Vilseck Kaserne, a former DP camp near Grafenwöhr, to provide winter shelter at minimum standards for 1200 troops. As of 30 June, only 7,000 manhours had been completed, due to the higher priority of the Grafenwöhr camps projects. (34)

e. Repairs at Air Force Installations. No operational changes resulted from a Department of Air Force cable of 1 June 1948 advising USAFE that responsibility for repairs and utilities for buildings and grounds at USAFE installations had been transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of Air Force. As a result of the cable, however, the Budget and Fiscal Director subdivided the budget of appropriated funds between Air Force and Ground Forces. Funds for procurement in Germany remained with EUCOM, which issued to the Air Force on a requisition basis. (35)

19. Labor Supervision Units.

During March 1947, Labor Supervision centers and Labor Supervision Companies (US personnel) were assigned to the major commands on the basis of the number of employees to be supervised. A study of the manning level and occupational troop basis for the fiscal year 1948 showed that TO&E labor supervision of two officers and five enlisted men would be available to supervise each labor service company (DP) and each industrial police district of approximately 300 employees. Twenty-three additional labor supervision companies were activated and assigned to commands for supervision of designated labor service companies or industrial police districts. Existing labor supervision centers were discontinued on 30 June and each post was authorized personnel for the establishment of a labor supervision staff section to perform functions normally accomplished by labor supervision centers. (36) These sections were advised by Logistics Division concerning the administration, operation and utilization of labor supervision units, organized labor service units, and industrial police. (37)

20. Organized Labor Service Units.

Labor service units, which were organized, mobile, and composed of Polish and Baltic displaced persons, were of two types: technical labor companies and civilian guard companies. Effective 1 July each company except those assigned to USAFE and AGRC was to be permanently supervised by a labor supervision company designated by EUCOM Headquarters. Units (38) and their strength are shown in table III.

Table III
ORGANIZED LABOR SERVICE UNITS

31 March 48	Tech Cos		Civ Gd Cos		Totals	
	No. strength		No. strength		No. strength	
US Occupied Zone, Germany:						
USAFE	0	0	9	1,229	9	1,229
Others. . . .	25	5,360	47	9,120	72	14,480
Totals. . .	25	5,360	56	10,349	81	15,709
France (AGRC)						
Displaced Persons. . .	5	556			5	556
German. . . .	2	84			2	84
Totals. . .	7	640			7	640
GRAND TOTAL . .	32	6,000	56	10,349	88	16,349
<u>30 June 48</u>						
US Occupied Zone, Germany:						
USAFE	2	449	6	1,066	8	1,515
Others. . . .	34	7,195	39	7,925	73	15,120
Totals. . .	36	7,644	45	8,991	81	16,635
France (AGRC)						
Displaced Persons. . .	6	765			6	765
German. . . .	3	197			3	197
Totals. . .	9	962			9	962
GRAND TOTAL . .	45	8,606	45	8,991	90	17,597

The overall strength of labor service companies in the US occupied zone of Germany was planned to average 15,000 during the fiscal year 1949. To remain within this ceiling, guard strength had to be reduced while technical labor units, required to complete essential construction, were being increased. (39) The mobility of labor service companies made it possible to provide labor in emergencies, as in the loading of freight for the Berlin airlift. Labor service personnel were required to attend four hours of English classes each week. (40) This training was also expected to help labor service personnel qualify for immigration to the United States.

21. Industrial Police.

Staff supervision of the industrial police was transferred from the Provost Marshal Division to the Logistics Division on 30 April 1948. (41) The distribution of industrial police as of 31 March and 30 June is shown in the following tabulation: (42)

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POLICE

Headquarters	31 Mar 48	30 Jun 48
USAFE	1,193	1,151
Bremerhaven POE	1,280	1,113
Augsburg Military Post	381	352
Berlin Military Post	615	605
Darmstadt Military Post.	410	408
Frankfurt Military Post.	688	755
Garmisch Military Post	172	159
Heidelberg Military Post	1,351	1,405
Munich Military Post	2,049	1,497
Nürnberg Military Post	2,160	2,061
Regensburg Military Post	768	1,025
Stuttgart Military Post.	1,943	1,887
Wetzlar Military Post.	1,009	1,218
Würzburg Military Post	552	588
Totals	14,571	14,254

A revised training program instituted in this period increased the hours of instruction in arms, English and interior guard duty, and decreased the hours in physical training. A program was conducted to improve the morale, discipline and appearance of industrial police. Lapel insignia and industrial police badges were scheduled for delivery in August. (43)

22. Work Simplification Program.

To improve the utilization of personnel in EUCOM at permanent depots and technical service installations, EUCOM Headquarters arranged in March 1948 to institute a work simplification program. Three Department of the Army consultants were sent to EUCOM and worked with the Logistics Division from 4 April 1948 to 23 June 1948. The proposed program was to teach first-line supervisors (those who actually supervise workers) to analyze distribution of work in each section or unit, to analyze processes or methods used, to measure work performed, and to think in terms of improved performance. (44)

a. Laying the Groundwork. A pilot study was made at Munich QM Sub-depot in April 1948 to determine adaptability of the US-type program to EUCOM problems. As a result, training materials were revised and translated into German. Next, a two-day orientation course for representatives of the technical services, and a 14-day training course for work simplification trainers from EUCOM depots and technical installations, were conducted at the EUCOM Headquarters. At each of the larger depots and installations, these trainers instructed additional personnel, preparing them to train 200 to 300 first-line supervisors. First-line supervisors at the smaller installations were trained by other experts at the same time.

b. Training at Depot Level. At the conclusion of the courses at EUCOM Headquarters for depot trainers, a team visited each depot to orient depot commanders and staffs and to assist in starting supervisor training. The program was begun at all nine major EUCOM depots and sub-depots under the chiefs of technical services and was to be limited to these installations for approximately nine months.

c. Results at Pilot Installation. At the Munich QM Sub-depot 20 first-line supervisors were trained under a small-scale experimental program. This pilot study, covering only a portion of the installation, resulted in savings estimated at 18,080 manhours and 155 miles of walking per year. Mess operation, security and guard activities, personnel records, and inventories were also improved.

FISCAL MATTERS

23. Procurement from the Saar.

Economic integration of the Saar with France was followed by an agreement of the French, British and U.S. military governments defining procedures for trade between Bizonia and the Saar. Under this agreement, future EUCOM procurement in the Saar was to be through licensed export agencies, on a foreign trade basis. The Saar was to deliver to Bizonia and the French Zone the following quarterly tonnages of hard coal, to be paid for in Reichsmarks based on equivalent prices in the Ruhr;

(45)

Second Quarter 1948	825,250 tons
Third Quarter 1948	577,750 tons
Fourth Quarter 1948	330,250 tons
First Quarter 1949	82,500 tons

The chiefs of services reviewed their commitments for procurements in the Saar, in order to arrange for cancellation if appropriated funds were not available for payment, or if the cost of procurement had increased unreasonably.

24. Settlement with the United Kingdom.

On 18 June an agreement signed by the United States and United Kingdom Governments provided for final settlement of post-World War II U.S. Army and Air Force procurement liabilities. The agreement covered all United Kingdom governmental claims against the Army and Air Force for 1946, except for minor exceptions regarding petroleum products; all similar claims by persons resident or carrying on business in the United Kingdom or its colonial dependencies, through 31 December 1946; and all U.S. Army and Air Force claims against the United Kingdom Government throughout the world for the period 2 March 1946 through 31 December 1946, except for minor exceptions regarding petroleum products. Total claims by the United Kingdom and its nationals amounted to \$4,222,914; U.S. Army and Air Force claims amounted to \$1,087,695.12. The balance of \$3,135,218.88 was paid by the Central Disbursing Office, EUCOM, to the United Kingdom Government. (46)

25. Bulk Settlement with Belgium.

The bulk settlement signed by the United States and Belgium on

10 March 1948 had provided that \$1,800,000 would be withheld from the U.S. payment pending settlement of a claim against the Belgian Government for proceeds from the sale of abandoned U.S. Army material other than scrap. On 11 June, the Department of the Army advised Headquarters, EUCOM, that the claim was invalid and directed the payment of the amount in question. The sum of \$1,800,000 was therefore paid on 25 June 1948 by the EUCOM Central Disbursing Officer. (47)

26. Collection of Delinquent Accounts.

In accordance with a policy inaugurated in February 1948, delinquent accounts not collected by the post commander within 30 days were to be investigated by a board of officers to determine whether the post commander should be held pecuniarily liable. Of 249 board reports up to 30 June, liability was assessed against a post commander or member of his staff in 14 instances. Liability in twelve other instances was to be similarly assessed, if the Chief of Finance was unable to collect the amounts in the United States. The remaining accounts were paid prior to the end of the quarter. Between February and May there was a steady reduction in the number of delinquent accounts. On 20 March, delinquent accounts included 84 commissary accounts and 476 billets, wages and meals accounts, as well as 81 accounts referred to boards on that date. (48)

27. Claims Against U.S. Forces in Germany.

During this period it was found that many Germans were deliberately slow in billing EUCOM for supplies and services, in cashing orders of payment, and in filing claims for tort and for the use and occupancy of real

property. To end these delays, which were based on hopes of profiting from a currency reform, OMGUS established time limits on the filing of most types of claims. In addition, orders issued by EUCOM before 15 April 1948 were to be presented for payment by 15 June. Claims based on occurrences prior to 1 July 1947 were to be settled through local civil adjudication. Claims arising after 1 July, except in the case of torts, were to be handled through the affected service at post or installation level. Torts were to be handled by the EUCOM Judge Advocate Division.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND SERVICES

28. Troop Quarters Questionnaire.

A questionnaire used by the Deputy Inspector General of the United States Army showed dissatisfaction with troop quarters and sanitary facilities in certain units in the European Command. Headquarters EUCOM undertook to investigate the unfavorable comments and to improve conditions where necessary. The corrective program put into effect in May resulted in moving of some units to better barracks, improvement of lighting and heating facilities and installation of toilets, showers and washbowls. Units affected by these improvements were located at Munich, Regensburg, Kitzingen, Berlin, Frankfurt and Stuttgart. Adverse comments submitted by certain units at Nurnberg, Bremerhaven and Bad Tölz were found to lack justification for
(49)
further action.

29. Packing and Crating of Household Goods.

At the end of 1947, unsatisfactory packing and crating of household goods for shipment to the United States was found to be causing undue loss and damage. Corrective action included the following:

- a. Supervision by senior NCO's;
- b. Establishment of a crating and packing course for military personnel, at the EUCOM Engineer School, and the training of 77 indigenous personnel in a special packing course;
- c. Improvement in packing instructions and the use of stronger boxes;
- d. Experimentation by the Chief of Transportation and the Chief of Engineers with regard to the use of large freight containers;
- e. Investigation of specific complaints of loss and damage;
- f. One-week visits by an Engineer training team to post packing shops to observe operations and officer instructions;
- g. Inspection of post packing shops by the European Command Maintenance Inspection Team, followed by directions for improving administration and methods.

30. Provision of Dental Service.

On 8 June 1948 there were 74 dental clinics in the European Command, including 14 in Army hospitals and 60 in dispensaries. As of 30 April there were 141 dental officers on duty, of whom approximately half were ASTP graduates; 85 enlisted technicians and assistants; six Department of the Army civilian clerks; 37 U.S. civilian hygienists; and 181 locally-employed assistants. The Department of the Army advised Headquarters, EUCOM

that lack of replacements would reduce the actual strength to 66 dental officers by 31 October 1948. Because of the shortage of personnel, all elective dentistry was discontinued and it became impossible to conduct dental surveys of small outlying organizations. In addition to troops, approximately 44,300 dependents and civilians required dental service. Because of the shortage of U.S. dentists, the Chief of the Medical Division was authorized to employ German dentists to complete the staff serving the military and to provide dental service for dependents and Department of the Army civilians. Personnel not authorized dental service at government expense were to be charged \$1.75 per treatment, plus the cost of supplies used.

(50)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, SOP No 98, "Supply Procedures", 24 May 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 1-2.
4. Ibid. pp 2-3. Cf. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 27 Jul 48, p 9, for revised schedule following June transfers.
5. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p 1.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, p 1; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p 1.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 3-4. Information revised by Logistics Division, 9 Sep 48.
8. Ibid., pp 4-5.
9. Ibid., p 5.
10. Ibid., p 6.
11. Ibid., p 6.
12. Ibid., p 7.
13. Ibid., p 5.
14. Ibid., pp 8-14.
15. Ibid., pp 14-15.
16. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 30, 27 Jul 48, p 7.
17. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 16-17. Information revised by Logistics Division, 9 Sep 48.
18. Ibid., p 18.
19. Ibid., p 19.
20. Ibid., p 20.

21. Ibid., p 21.
22. Ibid., p 22.
23. Ibid., p 23.
24. Ibid., pp 32-33.
25. Ibid., pp 33-34.
26. Ibid., pp 34-35.
27. Ibid., pp 35-36.
28. Ibid., p 37.
29. Ibid., pp37-38.
30. Ibid., p 28.
31. Ibid., p 24.
32. Ibid., p 25.
33. Ibid., p 26.
34. Ibid., p 27.
35. Ibid., p 28.
36. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, AG 322 ASP AGO, 17 Jun 48, subj: "Functions of Military Post Labor Supervision Staff Sections."
37. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Division, Bot of Cpr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp28-29.
38. Ibid. pp 29-30, revised in conference with M/Sgt C.A. Carleson, Labor Services Br, Logistics Division, 19 Oct 48.
39. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, AG 322 GSP-AGO, 8 May 48, subj: "Establishment of Priority in Utilization of Labor Service Companies (Civilian Guards)".
40. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 18, Sec VII, 7 May 48.
41. Hq, EUCOM, Staff Memo No 21, 30 Apr 48, subj: "Assignment of General Staff Responsibility for Labor Supervision."

42. Hq, EUCOM, Logistics Division, Rep of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48, pp 30-31.
43. Ibid., p 31.
44. Ibid., pp 31-32.
45. Ibid., p 39.
46. Ibid., pp 39-40.
47. Ibid., pp 40.
48. Ibid., pp 40-41.
49. Ibid., p 42.
50. Ibid., pp 45-46.

SECRET

Chapter XVI

DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-chief
European Command.*

Chapter XVI

DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

ORGANIZATION

1. General.

No basic change was made in the mission or organizational structure of the Civil Affairs Division during the April-June quarter. Brig. Gen. T. L. Harrold continued as Director, with Col. G. V. Sottong as Deputy Director. By division letters of 14 and 21 April, certain changes of designations and position titles were made without change of functions. The Executive Branch was redesignated as the Control Branch, and the positions of Assistant to the Director and Executive Assistant were replaced by the positions of Administrative Assistant and Assistant Control Officer respectively. Lt. Col. D. J. Witmer, formerly Executive, became Division Control Officer, Capt. R. L. Robinson, formerly Assistant Executive, became Assistant Control Officer, and Maj. R. E. Neiman Jr., formerly Assistant to the Director,

(1)
 became Administrative Assistant. There were no other changes in key personnel. The organization of the Division is shown in Chart VI.

2. Accounting Section of Logistics Branch.

As planned at the time of its establishment in March, the Accounting Section of the Logistics Branch completed its short-term task in April, and was discontinued as a separate group. Personnel were consolidated with the Logistics Branch.
 (2)

3. Move to Heidelberg.

The officers of the Civil Affairs Division were moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg on 7-8 June 1948.
 (3)

4. Personnel Strength.

The total personnel of the division was reduced slightly during the April-June quarter. Comparative strength by various categories between 31 March 1948 and 30 June 1948 is shown below.

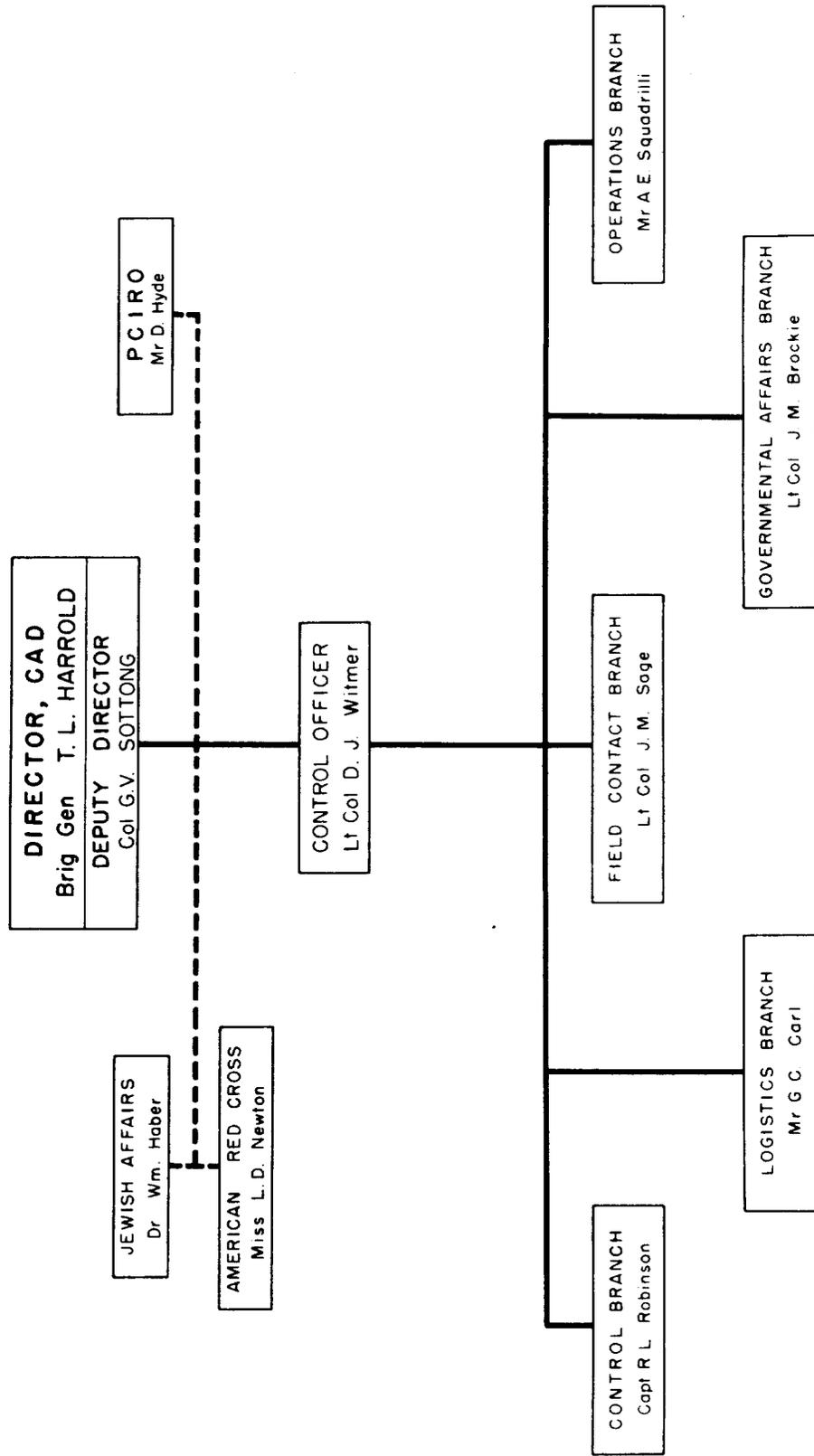
Category	31 March 1948	30 June 1948
Officers (assigned)	32	30
Officers (attached)	0	3
Enlisted personnel (assigned)	57	52
U.S. civilians (assigned)	25	25
Allied and Neutral civilians (assigned)	14	13
Local personnel (assigned)	21	16
Local personnel (attached)	0	5
PCIRO personnel (attached)	12	0
American Red Cross (attached)	1	1
Totals	162	145

CHART VI

ORGANIZATION

DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

30 JUN 48



OPERATIONS AND FIELD CONTACT BRANCHES

5. May Session of PCIRO.

a. Discussions Regarding Policy. The sixth part of the First Session of PCIRO was held at Geneva 4-12 May 1948. A representative of the Civil Affairs Division attended. General administration was discussed. No serious controversial issues were raised, and a tendency appeared to postpone decisions by authorizing surveys and collecting views and opinions. Several delegates complained that some governments were lukewarm toward the human aspects of the displaced persons problem. They denounced what they regarded as a policy of looking upon the displaced persons as a source for cheap labor.

b. The Refugee Problem. The conference considered a special problem caused by refugees from Czechoslovakia, whose government was seized by a Communist coup in February. Most of these persons had entered the U.S. Zone of Germany. To accept them into assembly centers as recognized displaced persons was contrary to existing policy, and would place a further burden on German resources. Nevertheless, statements and actions of many delegates showed sympathy for these refugees, and a desire to help them to the maximum extent feasible. (This problem is further discussed in par. 15).

6. Return of Resettled Displaced Persons.

Since the beginning of the resettlement program, considerable difficulty had arisen through the return to Germany and Austria of displaced persons who had been resettled and were thus presumably permanently

off the muster rolls. The Civil Affairs Division sought to reduce the number of such returnees, and desired PCIRO, in negotiating resettlement agreements with receiving countries, to restrict the "returnee clause" so that resettled persons would not be returned except for the specific causes of communicable disease contracted before departure from Germany, or that of representing a genuine threat to security. Early in May USFA had queried the Department of the Army, requesting a decision on the question of returnees, and had recommended that resettled persons not be accepted as returnees for any reason whatever. USFA's reasons for asking for so rigid a policy were that returnees would "form a concentrated residue of undesirable persons, unacceptable to the rest of the world, yet destined to remain in Austria," and that it would be better that "a few misfits should be widely distributed throughout the world rather than concentrated in Austria." (5) The Civil Affairs Division supported these recommendations of USFA, and requested that a similar policy be adopted for the U.S. Zone of Germany. PCIRO representatives believed that so drastic a restriction was not necessary, and might result in increased difficulty in securing resettlement agreements, and suggested that the returnee problem would largely solve itself with improved methods in the selection of applicants. The Department of the Army took the matter under advisement, but no decision had been reached at the end of the quarter. The figures furnished by Civil Affairs Division in the Department of the Army indicated that nearly all the returnees were coming from Belgium. (6)

7. Ratification of IRO Constitution.

No nation ratified the IRO constitution during the April-June

quarter. On 4 June, Venezuela's representative at UN Headquarters signed the constitution, subject to later confirmation. Ratification was under consideration by the congresses of both Brazil and Venezuela. Since the ratification by Argentina in March, only one more ratification was required to fully constitute IEO and thereby terminate the Preparatory Commission. (7)

8. Revised IEO-CINCEUR Agreement.

The revised IEO-CINCEUR Agreement, having received the concurrence of the Department of the Army, was submitted to CINCEUR for final approval. It was expected that the agreement would be signed in July and would replace the interim agreement of July 1947, extended 1 January 1948.

9. Progress of Repatriation.

In the April-June quarter there were more voluntary repatriations, 2,233 as compared with 1,806 in the January-March quarter. This total was less than one percent of the displaced persons population, and there were no indications that significant numbers would become voluntary repatriates in the future. In an address before the New York Herald-Tribune Forum on 6 March 1948, Lt. Col. J. M. Sage, Chief of the Field Contact Branch, Civil Affairs Division, declared that repatriation of the displaced persons still remaining in Germany could not be effected except by force. "Most of the DP's", he said further, "are ready to accept any fate rather than be sent back to homelands now dominated by Communists." The comparatively small number of voluntary repatriates, even among those displaced persons serving long prison terms, indicates clearly the prevailing sentiment.

10. Resettlement Program.

a. The DP Act of 1948. The most important event of the period was the passage by the United States Congress of the "DP Act of 1948," (Public Law 774), 80th Congress, which was signed by President Truman on (8) 25 June. The Act, as finally passed, provided for the admission of 205,000 displaced persons from Italy and the United States, British, and French zones of Germany and Austria over a two-year period. All except 3,000 of these admissions were to be made in conformity with prior immigration laws, but the law provided that quotas for future years might be drawn against, up to 50 percent of the total quota, if quotas for the current year were insufficient. A special non quota group of 3,000 was added as a last minute amendment to allow the admission of orphan children, while a second special group, limited to 2,000, was inserted in the original version of the bill to allow the inclusion of Czechoslovakian political refugees, driven from their country by the Communist coup of February 1948. Based strictly on the percentage of displaced persons in the United States area of control in Germany as compared with all other displaced persons who came under the provision of the DP Act, it was estimated that approximately 104,000 persons from the U.S. Zone might be expected to immigrate to the United States.

b. Organization Plan. To carry out the DP Act, the Department of State, in consultation with the Department of the Army and other interested agencies, prepared a preliminary organization plan with a tentative estimate (9) of personnel requirements which was communicated to CINCEUR on 28 June. The plan envisaged an overseas staff of 858 U.S. and 885 non-U.S. personnel with a working budget of \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949. Only

\$2,000,000, however, was appropriated by Congress for this budget, and it (10)
became apparent that these early estimates would necessarily be revised.

c. State Department Action in Discontinuing Visas. With the announcement of the provisions of the DP Act, the State Department instructed its consular office to discontinue issuing visas to displaced persons pending the establishment of machinery for putting the bill in effect. About 1,000 persons a month had been processed under the limited Presidential directive previously in effect. The Civil Affairs Division questioned this action and pointed out that some months must elapse before the DP Act could be implemented. (11) The Department of the Army then clarified the DP Act and pointed out that it made provisions for admittance to the United States of 205,000 eligible displaced persons in addition to normal immigration, and that while both plans were similar, they would function independently.

d. Problems in Regard to Palestine. Special problems in connection with Jewish resettlement in Palestine were raised by the announcement of a United Nations "truce," to be in effect while attempts were made to settle the disputed issues between the new State of Israel and the Arab League. The truce was declared effective for a 4-week period beginning 11 June 1948. During the period of the truce, movements of men capable of military service were severely restricted, the purpose of the restrictions being to prevent either side from gaining a military advantage by any significant increase in its armed forces during the truce period. Movements of "fighting personnel," defined as persons belonging to organized military units or persons (12) bearing arms, were entirely prohibited.

e. French Government's Desire for 15,000. Prospects for an increase in the number of displaced persons accepted for resettlement in France were offered by the French Government's announcement of a desire to recruit 15,000 workers (with their families) for agriculture, mining, and specialized industries.

f. Total for Period. A total of 17,179 displaced persons were resettled from the U.S. Zone of Germany during the April-June quarter. Of these the great bulk were of Jewish, Polish, Ukranian, and Baltic national origin.

11. Employment of Displaced Persons.

Employment among displaced persons rose markedly in the April-June quarter. Of 166,681 persons classified "employable" at the beginning of the period, 60,057 or 36 percent, were actually at work; the corresponding figures for the end of the period were 63,429 employed out of 159,560 employable, or 40 percent. Increased employment within the assembly centers themselves in administrative, clerical, and educational positions accounted for a large portion of the general rise of employment, and also showed conclusively the capacity of the displaced persons group for self-help and self-administration. Employment outside the assembly centers continued to be limited by physical factors such as transportation, psychological factors, such as the antagonism that still existed between Germans and displaced persons, and by economic factors such as the very low purchasing power of the old Reichsmark. This last difficulty was largely removed at the very end of the period by the currency reform which introduced the new D-mark.

12. Law and Order Among Displaced Persons.

a. Unfavorable Press Reports. Accounts of vice and crime among displaced persons had been published in United States newspapers. These news stories led to prejudice against displaced persons, and increased the resistance in Congress against proposed legislation to liberalize regulations governing the entrance of displaced persons into the United States. Those who favored the legislation said that generalizations based on a few reports of individual criminal cases were misleading. (13) To quote again from the remarks of Lt. Col. Sage at the Herald-Tribune Forum in March:

"Venereal disease, generally serious in war-torn areas, is negligible in DP centers. In our zone nearly 70,000 children attend schools operated at the centers by the DP's themselves. DP police, trained by U.S. Army personnel, preserve internal order in the camps. Law violators among DP's in our care are less than the average of the big cities."

In April the Civil Affairs Division, answering a request from the Department of the Army, compiled statistical analyses showing that the per capita frequency of crime and lesser law violations among displaced persons as measured by percentage rates of convictions, was less than half the per capita frequency among the general German population. (14)

b. Check and Search Operations. By a directive of 2 April 1948, EUCOM Circular 81, 24 September 1947, which prescribed responsibilities and procedures for the maintenance of law and order among displaced persons, was amended to give military post commanders final authority to initiate check and search operations in displaced persons installations. (15) Such check and search operations had previously been conducted by the U.S. Constabulary,

which protested vigorously the redelegation of powers to the post commanders. (16) On 20 April EUCOM Headquarters replied to the protest of the Constabulary, reaffirming the delegation of authority to the post commanders, but providing that the post commander notify the commanding General, U.S. Constabulary in advance of all check and search operation, and coordinate with the Constabulary whenever the operation was to be conducted on such a scale as to require the use of Constabulary troops. (17) At a conference of representatives of the Civil Affairs Division, and others from EUCOM Headquarters, it was recommended that all large scale check and search operations be coordinated by the Commanding General, US Constabulary, while military post commanders should be responsible for local operations.

c. Black Market. During the April-June quarter a campaign against the black market was instituted, and meetings to discuss remedies were held among the DP's at several assembly centers.

d. Normal policing of assembly centers was performed by police recruited among the displaced persons themselves, and organized by the displaced persons with assistance from IRO and the U.S. Army. These police received instructions at schools supervised by the Army. In April 1948 the two schools at Stuttgart and Regensburg were consolidated into a single school at Stuttgart, effecting a substantial saving in space and personnel. (18)

13. Inspection of Assembly Centers.

A new system of periodic inspections for displaced persons

installations was put in effect in June. Monthly inspections planned and supervised by the military post commanders were ordered. More detailed and thorough inspections were to be conducted semi-annually, and reported on a standard form drawn up by the Civil Affairs Division. (19)

14. Currency Reform.

a. Rights of DPs. The currency conversion for the western zones of Germany took place 20-22 June. Funds legally held by displaced persons were converted under special regulations. The general rule prescribed was that "Displaced Persons shall, in principle, be granted the same rights with respect to monetary reform as the German population." (20)

In order to carry out the exchange of currency at each assembly center, detailed regulations were established in Ordinances No. 25 and 26, Military Government of Germany, United States Area of Control, and in a directive of the Civil Affairs Division of 16 June titled "Implementation of Military Government Ordinance Pertaining to the Conversion of German Currency."

Each military post commander was made responsible for the general supervision of the currency exchange, and for the appointment at each assembly center of an exchange official to execute the details.

b. Investigations of Shortages. The exchange of currency was successfully effected as planned, although a few shortages occurred in accounts of exchange officers. This was perhaps an inevitable consequence of the large scale of the operation, the shortness of time for planning and organizing, and the conditions under which it had to be carried out. Wherever shortages occurred, the military post commander concerned was

directed to set up a board of officers to investigate the circumstances and to report whether the shortages were caused by theft or negligence or had occurred "in normal course of duty."⁽²¹⁾

15. Czechoslovakian Refugees.

a. Factors Involved. One of the most important problems arising during the April-June quarter was that of caring for the political refugees who fled Czechoslovakia as a result of the Communist seizure of the government in February. Three major factors were involved, all with large political implications. The general policy, incorporated in the IRO-CINCCEUR Agreement, was that no refugees would be accepted for care in assembly centers who entered the U.S. Zone of Germany after 21 April 1947. Under this policy many persons had been denied care and had been evicted from camps. It was obviously of great importance that this general policy be maintained to prevent a large influx of persons posing as refugees who in fact were not displaced persons within the meaning of the internationally agreed definition. The second major factor was both political and humanitarian. A large portion of United States public opinion, and policy making officials in the Departments of State and Army favored assistance to the Czech refugees on the grounds of their need and of their political opinions. The third factor was that the German economic situation was such that the Germans could not support any considerable number of refugees.

b. The Compromise Solution. In view of the conflicting claims and interest indicated above, no entirely satisfactory solution was possible. A continued exchange of cables between the Civil Affairs

Division, PCIRO, and the Department of the Army eventually worked out a compromise. The original position of Civil Affairs Division that no exceptions be made to the policy fixing 21 April 1947 as the eligibility cut-off date, was, in the main, sustained. (22) A supplementary assistance program was begun by PCIRO, however, under which Czechoslovakian refugees in German camps were provided with additional rations, medical supplies, and other items to bring their level of care to essentially the same level as that of displaced persons in assembly centers. (23)

c. Special Visas. A special provision of the DP Act of 1948 approved 25 June made available a block of 2,000 immigration visas for the Czechoslovakian refugees, and it was expected that this provision would result in substantial liquidation of the problem.

16. Soviet Repatriation.

A representative of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, Major General M. Yurkin, visited Soviet displaced persons in six assembly centers, and in two German prisons during June in an effort to persuade these persons to return to the Soviet Union. A representative of the Civil Affairs Division accompanied the Soviet official. While approving and desiring voluntary repatriation of Soviet displaced persons, it was the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Division to make certain that no coercion or duress was employed. At the request of General Yurkin, a temporary increase was authorized in the Soviet Repatriation Mission, and military post commanders were instructed to cooperate with Soviet representatives to insure that all Soviet displaced persons, including those of Baltic and

Polish-Ukrainian origin, genuinely desirous of repatriation, should be
(24)
given the opportunity.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

17. Belgium-United States Civil Affairs Agreement.

The governments of Belgium and the United States concluded negotiations for a Civil Affairs Agreement between the two countries. The agreement, signed 7 May 1948, made provisions for U.S. armed forces temporarily present or passing through Belgium in consequence of the Allied arrangement for the occupation and control of Germany and Austria, or for any other temporary purposes which had arisen out of the war against Germany.

LOGISTICS BRANCH

18. Budget Estimate.

For the first time the Logistics Branch was delegated the responsibility for submission of the budget estimate for nonoccupation cost operational requirements under GARIOA project G-811 for all personnel, supplies, and facilities in connection with displaced persons activities. Previous budget estimates had been the responsibility of military posts and Chiefs of Services.

19. Housing Requirements.

With the passage of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and the prospect for movement of Jews to Israel, a substantial reduction in the number of displaced persons living in assembly centers was anticipated. The previous estimate of an average of 270,000 was revised to 236,000 for the purpose of computing further housing and supply requirements.

20. Consolidation of Assembly Centers.

The consolidation of installations used by displaced persons was continued and efforts were made to release all religious, church, or school properties when owners requested such releases. Six installations with a capacity of approximately 1,720 persons were released during the period under review. In addition to the religious and school properties, seventeen installations for displaced persons were released to the military posts, making available to them for use or other disposition buildings having a capacity for 3,200 persons.

21. Supply Transfers.

By the end of the quarter, the program for transferring the responsibility for the former CA-MG supply points was nearly completed, and all military personnel that had been connected with the depot operation had been released for transfer. The Logistics Branch prepared a comprehensive report of the supplies released to PCIRO, turned over to the German economy or used by the Army. The supplies surplus to the requirements of PCIRO and turned over to the German economy totaled 40,242 net long tons. There remained a complex task of audit and recording which was started during the April-June quarter.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ltr, CAD, 14 Apr 48, subj: "Reorganization of Civil Affairs Division;" Ibid, 21 Apr 48.
2. Staff Memo No 11, CAD, 29 Apr 48.
3. Hq EUCOM, Movement Order No 45, 29 Apr 48.
4. Hq EUCOM, CAD, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 48. This report of operations is the source for information contained in this manuscript except otherwise stated.
5. Cable, P-1711, 3 May 48, USFA to Dept of Army.
6. Cable, SX-3567, 6 May 48, Hq EUCOM to Dept of Army.
7. Press Release, European Office of United Nations, Geneva, No 157, 16 Jun 48.
8. Public Law 774, 80th Congress, Chapter 647-2d Session, Approved 25 Jun 1948.
9. Cable, WX-84797, 28 Jun 48, Dept of Army to CINCEUR.
10. Ibid, par 4.
11. Cable, SX-1411, 30 Jun 48, Hq EUCOM to Dept of Army.
12. Cable, WX-84742, 26 Jun 48, Dept of Army to EUCOM.
13. Cable, SX-3540, 6 May 48, Hq EUCOM to Dept of Army.
14. Cable, SX-3155, 13 Apr 48, Hq EUCOM to Dept of Army.
15. Cable, SC-19101, 2 Apr 48, Hq EUCOM to Mil Post Commanders.
16. Cable, G-216, 9 Apr 48, Hq, US Constabulary to EUCOM.
17. Cable, SX-3189, 20 Apr 48, Hq EUCOM to Mil Post Commanders.
18. Cable, SC-19545, 8 Apr 48, Hq EUCOM to OMGUS and Mil Posts.
19. Ltr, Hq EUCOM, 16 Jun 48, file AG 333 GCA-AGO, subj: "Inspection of Displaced Persons Installations."
20. Ordinance No 26, Military Government Germany, US Area of Control, title: "Second Ordinance on the Exchange of Currency of Displaced Persons."

21. Cable, SC-25074, 28 Jun 48, Hq, EUCOM to Mil Post Commanders.

22. Cables, SX-3269, 26 Apr 48, Hq, EUCOM to PCIRO; WX-80192, 22 Apr 48, Hq, Dept of Army to EUCOM; SX-3337, 26 Apr 48, Hq, EUCOM to Dept of Army; S-3436, 30 Apr 48, Hq, EUCOM to OMGUS; CC-4224, 9 May 48, OMGUS to EUCOM; SX-3652, 11 May 48, Hq, EUCOM to Dept of Army; WX-83238, 4 Jun 48, Dept of Army to EUCOM; CC-4787, 20 Jun 48, CINCEUR to Dept of Army; WX-84655, 25 Jun 48, Dept of Army to OMGUS.

23. Cable, 49, 6 Jun 48, PCIRO to EUCOM.

24. Cable, SC-24814, 25 Jun 48, Hq, EUCOM to Mil Post Commanders.

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]